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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XV., No. 27 DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1933 $1.50 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

BASEBALL

HANNA vs. DELIA

The above teams clashed in the C N R League at the local diamond on Friday, June 23rd. The following is the box score:—

Hanna	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Wade, cf & ss	5	1	2	1	0	0
Robinson, c	5	1	4	7	0	0
McMaster, ss	2	0	0	0	3	3
Anderson, ss & p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Kennedy, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
James, p & cf	4	0	1	1	1	0
Bloom, 1b	4	1	2	10	0	1
Grover, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	1
Herring, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Reid, 3b	4	1	1	2	0	0
	39	4	10	24	9	5

Delia	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
McLean, lf	4	1	1	2	2	0
Joberg, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1
Howarth, ss	3	2	1	0	2	0
Neely, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Sandberg, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	0
Kuse, c	4	1	1	17	0	0
O'Hara, 1b	2	1	0	7	0	1
Martin, cf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Nelson, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
	30	6	5	27	7	2

Hanna	030 000 100 —	4	10	5
Delia	140 010 00x —	6	5	2

SUMMARY

Bases on balls — Off James in 5 innings, 2—O'Hara, Howarth. Off Anderson in 3 innings, 1—Sandberg. Off Nelson in 9 innings, 1—Kennedy.

Struck out by James in 5 innings, 5—Sandberg, Kuse, Martin, Nelson, and McLean. By Anderson in 3 innings, 2—O'Hara, Nelson. By Nelson in 9 innings, 16—Wade, Robinson, McMaster (2), Anderson, Kennedy, Bloom, Grover (4), Herring (3), Reid (2).

Hits—Off James in 5 innings, 4. Off Anderson in 3 innings, 1. Off Nelson in 9 innings, 10.

Double plays—Anderson to Grover to Bloom.

Left on bases—Hanna, 8; Delia, 3.

SCAPA vs. DELIA

In a double-header played here on June 28th. Appended is the box score of first game:—

Scapa	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Roney, ss	4	1	1	3	4	1
Storch, cf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Bobelkie, p & lf	4	0	1	0	1	1
Temple, lf & p	4	0	0	2	2	0
Doyle, c	2	2	0	7	1	0
Jensen W., rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Jensen B., 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0
Sim, 1b	2	0	1	3	0	0
Slemp, 1b	2	0	0	5	0	0
Lund, 2b	4	1	1	2	1	1
	34	5	6	†26	9	3

†Two out when winning runs scored

Delia	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
McLean, lf	5	3	4	0	1	1
Morrison, 3b	5	2	3	0	2	1
Howarth, ss	5	1	3	1	3	0
Kuse, c	4	0	0	6	0	0
Venus, c	0	0	0	2	1	0
O'Hara, 1b	4	0	1	13	0	0
Sandberg, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	0
Martin, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Kemp, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Nelson, p	4	1	0	1	2	1
	39	7	11	27	12	3

Scapa	011 120 000 —	5	6	3
Delia	000 003 202 —	7	11	3

SUMMARY

Double plays—Sandberg to Howarth.

Struck out—By Bobelkie, 5—Morrison, O'Hara, Kemp (2), Nelson. By Temple, 2—Kemp (2). By Nelson, 8—Roney, Storch, Temple, Jensen B. (2), Sim, Slemp, Lund

Bases on balls—Off Nelson, 2—Doyle (2).

Left on bases—Scapa, 4; Delia, 6.

Second Game

Scapa	000 121 120 —	7	12	2
Delia	020 000 000 —	2	11	5

Batteries—Temple and Sim; Kemp, Nelson and Neely.

DELIA vs. SCOTFIELD

Played at Hanna, Saturday, July 1st, 1933:—

Delia	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
McLean, lf	2	1	1	0	0	0
Howarth, ss	4	1	1	1	0	1
Neely, rf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Kuse, 3b	3	1	1	0	1	1
O'Hara, 1b	4	1	1	13	0	0
Martin, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Sandberg, 2b	3	2	2	1	5	0
Venus, c	3	2	2	5	1	1
Thornton, p	3	1	0	0	4	0
	29	10	10	21	11	3

Scotfield	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Dalzell, c	4	0	0	6	1	0
Gordon, 2b	3	0	1	4	2	0
Warwick, F. rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes, cf & p	3	1	1	2	0	0
Orton, 1b	3	1	1	5	0	0
Anderson, p & cf	3	0	0	1	2	0
Warwick, D. ss	3	0	0	0	1	0
Morland, 3b	3	0	1	3	1	0
Peacock, lf	3	0	1	0	0	0
	28	2	5	21	7	0

Delia	000 0010 0 —	10	10	3
Scotfield	000 02 0 0 —	2	5	0

SUMMARY

Two-base hits—McLean, Venus, Orton.

Bases on balls—Off Thornton, none. Off Anderson, 3—Thornton, McLean (2).

Struck out—By Thornton, 6—Dalzell (2), Warwick D. (3), Peacock. By Anderson in 5⅓ innings, 4—O'Hara, Martin (2), Venus. By Hughes in 1⅔ innings, 1—Howarth.

Hits—Off Thornton in 7 innings, 5. Off Anderson in 5 1/3 innings, 7. Off Hughes in 1⅔ innings, 3

Double plays—Thornton to Sandberg to O'Hara. D. Warwick to Gordon to Orton.

Left on bases—Delia, 3; Scotfield, 3.

CONSERVATIVE IS APPARENTLY GETTING WARM

Liberal Leader Says Red Deer Member Finding Out Things

"Apparently Conservative members of the Legislature will look into matters a little more closely next time before they vote", was the comment of W. R. Howson, K.C., Liberal leader in Alberta, when reports of meetings held in the Red Deer constituency by D. M. Duggan, M.L.A., leader of the Conservative party in the province, and W. E. Payne, Conservative member for Red Deer, were shown him on his return from the east.

Speaking at Rocky Mountain House, Mr. Payne stated that Alberta had not heard the last of the highways investigation, and said that the contractors who built the highway from Sylvan Lake to Alhambra had been paid some $1700 for grubbing which had never, been done, as the right-of-way had been cleared years before.

"Mr. Payne has apparently had his eyes open right at home," said Mr. Howson, commenting on this statement.' Although he voted in the legislature for the "white wash" report of the government on the investigation, I knew that he would find, upon personal investigation, that the charges were well founded.

ONLY ONE ITEM

"He has made a little enquiry in his own constituency evidently, and now finds that on one road alone and in connection with only one item on this road, there was a waste of public monies amounting to $1700. That money came from the pockets of the tax-payers of Alberta, and I do not think Mr. Payne has gone far enough yet. I hope and am sure that he will go further, and if he goes into every item of the classification of this and other road jobs he will find the same thing existing everywhere and will then know that thousands upon thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money was thrown away through the carelessness of the Brownlee government."

Mr. Howson also charged that at the present time Alberta has only a "skeleton government."

"There is no policy for the present or the future. Our affairs are being allowed to drift," he said. "The whole governmental structure has disintegrated and the taxpayers are the sufferers. It is time the public demanded a general provincial election and made a thorough housecleaning of this government that has become a dead issue. If this public demand is not made then the taxpayers must continue to suffer until Mr. Brownlee, in his dilatory way of doing things, sees fit at the last moment to permit the voters to express their opinions."—*Edmonton Bulletin.*

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Live births in Canada during the fourth quarter of 1932 numbered 55,319 (preliminary figures), giving an equivalent annual rate of 20.9 per 1,000 population as compared with 56,255 births and a rate of 21.5 for the fourth quarter of 1931. Deaths totalled 26,017, with a rate of 9.8 as against 25,294 and a rate of 9.7 for the corresponding period of last year. There were 17,607 marriages during the quarter, as compared with 18,087 in the fourth quarter of 1931, and the rate was 6.7 as against 6.9. Deaths under one year of age numbered 4,301, giving a rate of 77.7 per 1,000 live births against 4,732 and a rate of 84.1. There were 286 maternal deaths, a number equalling that of 1931, and the rate was 5.2 as against 5.1 per 1,000 births.

The number of deaths assigned to certain causes in the fourth quarter of 1932 was as follows (in each case the figures for the corresponding period of 1931 are given in parentheses):—Typhoid and paratyphoid fever 78 (141); Smallpox 0 (2); Measles 48 (38); Scarlet fever 44 (67); Diphtheria 115 (230); Influenza 1,210 (398); Infantile paralysis 44 (79); Tuberculosis 1,575 (1,608); Cancer 2,505 (2,405); Disease of the heart 4,043 (3,687); Disease of the arteries 1,729 (1,487); Pneumonia, 2,011 (1,557; Diarrhoea and enteritis 932 (1,320); Nephritis, 1,429 (1,377); Suicide 233 (241); Homicide 33 (39); Automobile Accidents 337 (392); Other violence 956 (979).

The returns on hand at the Bureau of Statistics at the time of the issue of this report show the following figures for the whole of the year 1932, with 1931 figures in parentheses:—Live births, 234,861 (240,473); Birth rate, 22.4 (23.2); Deaths, 104,128 (104,517); Death rate, 9.9 (10.1); Marriages, 62,486 (66,591); Marriage rate, 6.0 (6.4); Deaths under one year, 17,211 (20,360); Infant death rate, 73.3 (84.7); Maternal deaths, 1,171 (1,215); Maternal death rate, 5.0 (5.1).

Record Telephone Call

The record long distance phone call for Alberta was effected from Edmonton by the government telephone system recently, when an Edmonton man talked to Cairo, Egypt, a distance of nearly 10,000 miles

Must Buy on Grade

Hog grading regulations providing for purchase of hogs on grade, which was endorsed by the Alberta Legislature last year, has now been put into effect by the Federal Government, it is announced from Ottawa, and purchases of hogs at shipping points must now be settled on the basis of grade.

He who knows others is clever, but he who knows himself is enlightened.

GRAIN MARKET FEATURES

[Extract from report supplied by the Research Department of the SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG].

The Searle Farmers' Index

Our index of the cost of "Things Farmers Buy" for the month of May shows an increase of 1% in the Groceries Group, which now stands at 103—1913-14 being 100. The groups of Clothing, Household Equipment, Farm Equipment and Municipal Taxes show no change since last month. The total, therefore, for the whole 146 items of the things the average Western farmer buys for his living and production, is still approximately the same as for the month of April, that is to say 26% higher than it was uring the years 1913-14.

The price of wheat has advanced two cents per bushel since our last index was issued May 25th. This, therefore, today, brings the index number of the price of wheat as of June 20th to 68—1913-14 being 100, or it means that the purchasing power of wheat at the country elevator over the things that farmers have to buy is 54% of what it was in 1913-14, as compared with 50% on May 25th (a substantial advance over the 22% on Dec 16, 1932).

Wheat growers and others the world over are anxiously watching the negotiations now going forward at the Economic Conference in London. Many rumors are heard of a multitude of suggestions being made, modified, withdrawn and opposed for the stabilization of currencies at different levels, for the reduction and maintenance of tariffs, for the removal of quotas and excessive import regulations, for modification of Inter-government War Debts, and for the necessity of the raising of the average wholesale commodity price level.

With talk of so many remedies being suggested it would seem that we are perhaps apt to forget that which should be the ultimate and real aim of the negotiations, which is simply to endeavour to put back to work millions of unemployed and to be able to afford them such wage levels, and to afford existing producers such prices for their products, as will enable all to exchange the products of their hands and brains in generous quantities with other groups within each nation and as well between nations.

With our present distribution of people, agricultural and industrial, and with such large numbers specialising on the production of different kinds of goods, commodities and materials in different parts of the world, it can be said that the welfare of people as a whole must be in proportion to the quantity of goods and commodities that are being exchanged between agricultural and industrial groups and between nations. Times of prosperity are always accompanied by a generous exchange of goods between groups of people and nations, whereas times of depression are characterized by a drastic curtailment in the quantity of such goods exchanged,—so of their production and consumption. It would seem, therefore, that the world will move out of an economic depression or slump only as the exchange of goods begins to increase in quantity. If this is true then it would seem that the first step towards recovery would have to be the removal of those regulations of business trade and commerce that have been set up by the various governments since the end of the War which hinder the free flow of goods and commodities between groups and throughout the world. Hindrances such as high tariffs, quotas, dumping duties, prohibitions, subsidies to producers, export and import taxes, etc., etc. If this is true it would appear that Governments should seek to withdraw from the regulation of and interference with business and certainly should not be planning to extend further such plans, schemes and restrictions.

We venture to suggest that if by some magic tomorrow morning all debts could be cancelled, but that all other conditions should remain the same as they are today, that it would not necessarily put one single man back to work, and that the slump would continue, but if, on the contrary, the average price level were not to rise, but if prices could come to the same adjustment one to the other that they enjoyed in 1914, and at the same average level, then we believe millions of people would go back to work and that most debtors would soon enjoy sufficient profits so that they would be able to repay at least some of their indebtedness, and many of them no doubt a substantial part.

We have found in studying past depressions that *time* alone seems to bring about the final up-turn, usually not because, but in spite, of the attempts of Governments and organizations to hasten the recovery. After the Napoleonic Wars, for instance, it was fifteen years after the Peace before the steep decline of the average price level was arrested, after which things began to get better. 1933, this year, is the fifteen years after this recent Peace and it is significant that the general commodity price level stopped declining in March last, and that the decline had become dampened down for at least two months before that in Europe. If history is to repeat itself we are apparently due for a slow and gradual betterment which *time* will bring about perhaps entirely regardless of whether Conferences meet or do not meet, or whether they agree or do not agree. History reveals that great Wars always arouse deep passions, prejudices, hates and dislikes, and that under these influences people and nations take economic steps against each other which in normal times they would not think of doing. Then it appears to take *time* to quieten down the prejudices and passions that have been aroused, but in the case of quarrels between Nations, as in quarrels between individuals, *time* always seems in the end to bring about those relationships of friendship and goodwill, which represent the normal decent behaviour of human beings and Nations towards each other in ordinary times of Peace.

War Debts and Reparations—A Remarkable Historical Parallel—Will History Further Repeat Itself?

After the Napoleonic Wars the enormous reparations claimed from France by the Allies were finally settled by France agreeing to pay 14 per cent. of the claims made.

As did the United States during the late War, so then did England loan her Allies large sums of money which she afterwards found difficult of collection. She finally compromised with her creditors by accepting 14 per cent. of the amounts due.

Such is the record of the arrangements made after the Napoleonic Wars. It will be noted that reparations and War Debts were finally settled by the debtors paying only 14 per cent of the original claims and amounts due.

The United States today finds herself in precisely the same position that England did in those days. So far history is repeating itself in an uncanny fashion. The large amounts of reparations which the Allies claimed from Germany have been settled by Germany agreeing to pay a total of 14 per cent. of the Dawes' Settlement Agreements.

The U.S.A. is finding her War Debts difficult of collection; and Great Britain, on account of her June 15th payment, tendered $10,000,000 on the amount due of $75,950,000, or curiously enough 13.2 per cent., or again approximately 14 per cent. If history is to continue to repeat itself it seems probable that the U.S.A. may have to settle now as England did after the Napoleonic Wars for perhaps approximately 14 per cent. of the amount she loaned.

The Chancellor of the British Exchequer, Lord Liverpool, in his statement of policy to Parliament after the Napoleonic Wars as to why settlements had been made so favorable to France and the Debtor Allies, explained that nevertheless the settlement had one outstanding merit—that the negotiating Statesman had appreciated that the capacities of the Debtor, and not the aspirations of the Creditor, must fix the amounts that could be paid, and that the arrangements, therefore, had been conceived in a spirit of moderation and were such as could reasonably be carried out, and that there was nothing in the financial settlements to impede the financial reorganization of Europe.

Western Canadian Moisture Conditions

Rainfall from June 12 to June 26, 1933

Rainfall during the last two weeks in June is essential for the proper development of the wheat plant. Unfortunately in large areas of Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, South of a line Saskatoon—Luseland—Stettler—Red Deer, and West of a line Saskatoon—Regina—Yellow Grass and Estevan, a serious deficiency of rainfall has occurred during this period. The situation is aggravated by reason of the fact that much less than average also fell during the first two weeks in June, thus in certain areas a serious deficiency of rainfall has occurred for a full month, which has been harmful to the wheat plant in spite of the bountiful rains that fell in May. Fortunately, in parts of this area, there is ample sub soil moisture still present, as revealed by a recent survey. If, therefore, the wheat plant in these districts continues to grow so that the roots will develod and penetrate to the subsoil moisture, or should even ample rain fall at frequent intervals during the balance of the season, there is the possibility of a fair recovery.

In **Alberta** the normal for ten years or more from June 12th to June 26th has been 1.32 inches, whereas this year between these dates .55 of an inch only, on the average, fell.

In **Saskatchewan** the similar normal has been 1.25 inches, whereas this year only an average of one inch fell.

In **Manitoba** the similar normal has been 1.29 inches, whereas this year only .44 of an inch, on the average, fell.

Total Rainfall from April 1st to June 26th, 1933

Alberta, with 105 rain guage station reporting, now averages 4.02 inches, which is 73 per cent. (unweighted) of the normal of 5.47. Weighted for wheat acreage the percentage of the normal is 75 per cent.

Saskatchewan, with 111 rain guage station reporting, now averages 4.94 inches, which is exactly 100 per cent. (unweighted) of the normal of 4.94. Weighted for wheat acreage, however, the percentage of the normal is 94 per cent.

Manitoba, with 34 rain guage stations, now averages 4.83 inches, which is 93 per cent. (unweighted) of the normal of 5.20. Weighted for wheat acreage the percentage of the normal is 94 per cent.



Crop Districts and Official Wheat Acreage also Indicated.



H. J. Humphrey, newly appointed general manager Eastern Lines, Canadian Pacific Railway, with headquarters in Montreal, succeeding J. J. Scully, who relinquished his post on account of ill health after many years service. Mr. Humphrey was formerly assistant to Mr. Grant Hall, Vice-President.

Piano Recital

On Saturday evening, June 17, the piano pupils of Mrs. N. Ballas, of Delia, gave a very successful recital in the Mecheche hall. The hall was crowded and the pupils played their selections well. The following pupils took part, each one playing two selections:—

Grade I—Barbara Curtis, Norma Mary McEwen, Alice Johnson, Francis Tabor, Matt Tabor, Christina Julson

Grade II—Norman King, John Rowe, George Gillrie, Philip Dack, Doreen Edwards, David Dack

Higher Grades—Betty Johnson, Freda Brunner, Betty Murdock, Thelma Dawson, Dora Anderson, Jean McEwen.

Mrs. Ballas favored the audience with "Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata," which was greatly appreciated. Then followed a duet, "Spanish Dance" (Moszcowsky), by Mrs. Ballas and her daughter, which received much applause. The Mecheche pupils presented Mrs Ballas with a beautiful bouquet of carnations, for which she expressed her thanks in a very pleasing manner.

The singing of God Save the King brought the program to a close, after which a delicious lunch was served by the ladies of Mecheche.

The Grasshopper Situation

During the past week the grasshopper situation in southern districts has grown more acute, and on a more widespread scale. Nearly 500 tons of poison bait per day are being sent out, and the area of infestation has now reached as far north as the C.P.R. Coronation branch and west of Lethbridge to Pincher Creek.

Prominent Visitors

Among the interesting groups to visit Alberta during the past two weeks was the party of 51 delegates to the world's postal congress, headed by Sir Frederick Williamson, C.B., director of the British postal services.

The great China question, as seen in most of our homes, is, "Who will wash the dishes?"

A new shipment of House Dresses just arrived, in Prints, Broadcloths, and Voiles. Prices from .... 75c to $3.75

Floral and Figured Cretonnes, just the thing to brighten up that room. Per yard............ 25c

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No. 2

Live Stock Men Warned

Serious losses of live stock, as a result of the eating of the poisonous weed known as water hemlock are occurring in the province, according to Dr. Percy Talbot, Provincial Veterinarian, who warns all live stock owners to be on the lookout for the weed, which should be destroyed as quickly as possible by grubbing out the roots, drying and burning them. The water hemlock is a tall, erect, marsh plant growing from two to six feet high, with stems fairly stout and streaked with purple, bearing a few pale green doubly compound leaves, and many quite flat clusters of very small, greenish-white flowers. The root consists of a bunch of fleshy, tapering projections attached to the root-stocks. This poisonous plant is found in local patches throughout the province in the foothills and on the prairie, always in low, wet, marshy ground. It occurs along creeks, irrigation ditches, edges of sloughs, and lakes and in low meadow land. The most poisonous parts of the plant are the root stock and roots, but the stems also contain poison as well as the leaves of young plants. The poison acts quickly and is deadly.

Relief Agreement Renewed

The relief agreement between the province and the federal government is renewed to the end of the year, according to an announcement by Premier Brownlee, who returned this week from Eastern Canada.

New Coal Rates

A new effort to gain the Ontario coal market for Alberta coal mines will be made following the announcement of the Canadian Railway Commission that an order is to be issued giving a $5 50 per ton freight rate on the coal from Alberta points to the East.

Unemployed Family Settlement

The full quota of 300 applications for family settlement under the present joint federal - provincial - municipal scheme has been passed upon by the provincial land settlement committee, and nearly 200 of the families have already been placed on the land

L.O.L., LONG LAKE No. 2730

The Brethren of above Lodge, and Orangemen of the district, will attend Divine Service in United Church, Delia, on Sunday, July 9th At 3 p.m.

All Brethren are requested to attend.

Annual Picnic

will be held on Wednesday July 12th, at Heidt's Grove, north of Delia.

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World's Future At Stake

The World Economic Conference now meeting in London constitutes what is probably the greatest assemblage of nations ever convened in the history of the world. In his opening address, Premier Ramsay MacDonald declared: "There is greater authority gathered in this hall than has perhaps ever been brought under one roof in the world's history."

Sixty-seven nations are represented in this momentous conference, or a larger number of separate national units than most people had knowledge existed. But it is not alone the size of the gathering that makes it outstanding in importance among all great world economic conferences; rather it is the fact that, for the first time since the Great War, it is composed of Government plenipotentiaries with the power to act.

As one well known economic authority points out, there have been many economic conferences in the past ten years, but they were composed of experts who were called upon merely to advise, but without authority to commit their Governments. The present conference is quite different; it is made up of representatives of the Governments of all nations, clothed with authority to reach definite agreements, thereby committing those Governments to exert their power and authority to secure ratification of such agreements by their various legislative bodies. There is, therefore, hope that definite action will result.

Whether such action does result depends, says the economic authority already quoted, upon the answer to a fundamental question. Will the Governments really turn their backs on the ideal of national self-sufficiency, and try to rebuild prosperity on a basis of interdependence and mutual benefit in international trade, even though that may involve a modification of their present national policies? If so, then there is no reason why the Conference should not be a great success. But, if not, there is little hope of preventing a drift into even greater depression, the ultimate outcome of which no man can foretell.

This is the crux of the whole matter, and discussing it in his opening address, Premier Ramsay MacDonald further said: "Have we come to deliberate and decide as though our respective nations were isolated units in the world? Then we shall fail and the world which looks upon us today with expectations will have to drain a bitter cup of disappointment. Have we come knowing that the permanent good of each is dependent upon the permanent good of all, and determined to co-operate in coming to agreements which will make a renewal of prosperity possible? Then we shall succeed, and expectations of the world will be justified. We must not fail."

And His Majesty the King in opening the conference sounded the keynote when in a stirring appeal he said: "In the face of a crisis which all realize and acknowledge, I appeal to you all to co-operate for the sake of the ultimate good of the whole world. It cannot be beyond the powers of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to insure the material progress of civilization."

Surely it is inconceivable that the leading statesmen of the world, men clothed with all the responsibilities of government and whose very positions have made them fully cognizant of the underlying and fundamental causes of the world's present economic sickness, will be so nationalistically selfish, so neglectful of their own and their countries' responsibilities to the world at large, as to take such irreconcilable attitudes that the success of the conference will be wrecked.

President Roosevelt in his stirring pre-conference appeal to the sovereign heads of all nations stressed the terrible responsibility that would rest on any nation, or group of nations, which stood out against the rest of the world in their insistence upon narrow nationalistic and purely selfish policies. He realizes, as Premier Ramsay MacDonald realizes, and as all sane and sensible people must realize, that a purely national economic policy in this modern world is one which by impoverishing other nations, impoverishes those who pursue it. No nation can permanently enrich itself at the expense of others. Mutual enrichment is a condition of individual enrichment.

To quote Premier Ramsay MacDonald once again: "Nationalism in the sphere of politics may be essential to human freedom. Self-sufficient nationalism in economics is the death knell of advancing prosperity. The nearer we can make the world an economic unit the better will it be for each nation. In any event, international co-operation is our best way to national recovery, and the nation which looks after itself in an international frame of mind will not only lead the world in enlightenment but in well-being."

Narrow nationalism must go. If it does not, the very nations which persist in it will themselves go,—go down in the crash and debacle of a destroyed civilization. The present World Economic Conference is a turning point in the life of the present generation. The hope and prayer of the teeming masses of the world's population is that their leaders will rise to the occasion, and courageously and energetically take the right road.

Brown Root Rot

Disease Affects Clover In Alberta and Saskatchewan Areas

Brown root rot has been observed on sweet clover, alfalfa and common clover growing in the southern and central parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, as far north as Prince Albert in the latter province, and Athabasca and Beaverlodge in Alberta. The fungus is native and apparently abundant in the cultivated black soils of the prairie area mentioned. The disease has not been reported as occurring elsewhere in Canada, or in foreign countries. — Dominion Laboratory, Edmonton.

Have Helped Greatly

Many newspapers have drawn the contrast and commented on the talk about there being a depression while at the same time picture shows are crowded. Picture shows have been one of the valuable things of the depression era, giving the people a chance to direct their minds and thoughts to something other than themselves and their own troubles.

"You are leaving me without reason."

"I always leave things as I find them."

London will start its slum clearance shortly.

New Canadians

Education Necessary In Order That They Should Know Something About Canada

"It is too bad the government doesn't look into this matter. When you make application for naturalization papers, they should give you some literature so that you would know something about Canada."

Judge F. A. G. Ouseley, hearing applications for naturalization in district court, made this observation. He regretted that something was not being done to help new Canadians secure their citizenship papers.

Grows Larger In Canada

A new record for Loch Leven trout in Canada was established recently with the taking of one weighing 10 pounds 2 ouncehs in the Cypress Hills area, Saskatchewan, a weight several times that of the average for the species in Scotland, its original home.

Miss Lawrence: "Are you living in the handsome house left you by your aunt, captain—the house you went to law about?"

Captain: "No, my lawyer lives there."

He—"Have you heard the story about the nasty military officer?"

She—"No. What about him?"

He—"He was rotten to the corps."

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Nervous—Could Not Sleep
Tired Out All The Time

Mrs. George Scribner, Nauwigewauk, N.B., writes:—"I was so very nervous I could not sleep at night, and felt tired out all the time.

A neighbor told me about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and as she was using them at the time she gave me some to try. I found they were doing me so much good I procured two boxes and they proved of wonderful help to me."

For sale at all drug and general stores; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Freight Rate On Butter

Move Made By Western Provinces For Better Consideration

Joint action on the part of the Provincial dairy associatidons of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will likely be taken shortly to obtain a reduction in the freight rate on butter shipments from the prairie to Vancouver and Eastern Canada.

The move follows upon the rejection by the board of railway commissioners of an application for a reduction in the freight rate on butter shipments from the prairies to Vancouver and to eastern Canada. Freight rates on butter are the same now as they were when the product was selling for 40 cents per pound.

Saskatchewan dairy representatives have already communicated with officials of the two sister provinces with a view to holding a meeting and planning a joint appeal to the board of railway commissioners for a rehearing of the case.

FAT MAN LOSES 63 lbs.

Kruschen and Walking

Overweight men who want to lose a few pounds can have the benefit of this man's experiences. He gives them to us for publication:—

"In a little over twelve months I have reduced my weight from 227 lbs. to 164 lbs., by taking a dose of Kruschen Salts every morning for six months, and taking walking exercise every day. This remarkable achievement is all the more interesting when one considers that I did not resort to any form of dieting."—G. L. B.

You can take off fat with Kruschen Salts if you will take one-half teaspoon in hot water every morning before breakfast, modify your diet, and exercise regularly.

While you are losing fat you will be gaining in energy—in endurance—in ambition. The old arm chair won't hold you any more—you'll want to be up and doing—you'll enjoy work and active recreation and you'll sleep like a top. You'll lose fat, and probably live years longer.

Takes Opposite View

French.. Academy.. Thinks. Ships Should Be Called "He"

Trespassing on the domain of the Academie Francaise, the Acadamie de Marine has ventured to tackle a grammatical problem. It relates to the much-vexed question of the sex of ships, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

In England, where people do not have to worry about the gender of inanimate objects, it is nevertheless firmly established that ships have a right to the feminine pronoun. The French, who are much too logical to indulge in such personifications, take the opposite view on the ground that the words which mean ship ("navire," "vaisseau," "batiment") are masculine.

But, while it may be perfectly satisfactory to talk about "le navire," it sounds very odd to speak of "le Normandie" or "le Republique" when a vessel happened to have a feminine noun for a name.

The Academie de Marine therefore demands that the present practice should be placed before feminine nouns in order that "outrages against grammar, good sense and euphony" may be avoided.

Dick Turpin's Coat

Money and Jewels Found Recently In Lining Of Old Garment

Money and jewelry have been found in the lining of a plum-colored velvet coat which belonged to Dick Turpin, the famous highwayman.

The coat was recently bought by Mr. Rutter, of Cambridge, along with the mask, pistols and spurs which Dick Turpin left at the Three Tuns Inn, Cambridge, on Jan. 12, 1739, when he escaped from the Newgate runners.

He never claimed them before he was hanged at York on April 10 of the same year, and they passed to an excise man, from whose great-great-grandson at Cardiff Mr. Rutter bought them for £50.

While Mr. Rutter was carrying the coat, a George I. half-crown, dated 1717, fell from the lining. Then the other articles were found, comprising: Six silver coins, two copper coins, a gold ring, two silver rings, and a pair of silver-gilt ear-rings.

Not Very Diplomatic

Council to jury: "Gentlemen, the principal fault of the prisoner has been his unfortunate habit of putting faith in thieves and scoundrels of the basest description. That is all I have to say, except that the unhappy man in the dock, gentlemen of the jury, puts implicit faith in you!"

Created New Record

A fall of 70 feet, 5 inches of snow at Crater Lake, Oregon, since last fall has set a new record there, exceeding the previous high by more than five feet. Roads into the national park previously opened were blocked by heavy May snows.

Statistics and experience of the best Canadian farmers show that crop yields in Canada are, generally speaking very much below the possible maximum.

Soviet heads will send out at least 15 expeditions to backward races in Russia to collect data from which alphabets will be prepared.

Excels In Bell Making

Foundries In England Well Ahead Of Any Competitors

Hidden away in the back streets of the East End of London is the oldest bell-foundry in the world. The founder of the firm cast one of the bells of Westminster Abbey, and this year it celebrates its three hundred and fiftieth anniversary! It may cost as much as £20,000 to call you to church—in fact, many carillons of bells are worth far more than this. But bells are even older than Christianity itself, for numerous references are made to them in the Old Testament. The perfect bell should have five distinct tones, these being perfected by placing the bells in an adjustable vertical lathe which pares the metal until the right pitch is reached. The successful manufacture of bells calls for years of scientific study and intricate calculation, but Britain is well ahead of her competitors. For, although Belgium was the first country to begin serious manufacture, British bells are now acknowledged the best, and orders are received from all over the world. Some interesting stories are told of famous bells. Big Ben has been cracked since 1860! The bell weighs over three and a half tons, and the damage was caused by a too heavy hammer. The largest bell in the world—the great bell of Moscow—weighs two hundred and twenty tons! It was originally hung in the Kremlin, but cracked and was subsequently used as a chapel.

Post Office Efficiency

One Sample Seen In London's Inland Letter Service

If you want to see real hustle you will find it in the Inland Letter Section of England's General Post Office any evening about seven, when London has just posted its country mail. Half a million country letters are posted in Central London within about half an hour, and all of them are sorted, despatched and delivered in every ocorner of Great Britain next morning. Letters slithering in avalanches down polished chutes; mail bags pouring in on moving conveyors; men emptying cataracts of correspondence into giant troughs, picking out the large letters for stamping by hand, stacking the smaller ones in neat piles and feeding them to the post-marking machines at the rate of six hundred a minute. Mail bags tied, sealed with lead, and labelled, whirling away on moving hands to the red vans waiting outside, or sliding helter-skelter down slippery slopes to the robot railway below. A queer railway this. Nobody ever rides on it. Squat little trains of two or three or four coaches come roaring through the tunnels at thirty-five miles an hour and pull up alongside the platforms all by themselves. The railway runs for six and a half miles and covers eight stations. It carries thirty thousand mail bags a day and relieves the streets of some fifteen hundred trucks.

Yearly Charity Discontinued

Custom Founded In 1643 Fell Into Abeyance This Year

The Mayor of Newark, dreamed three nights in succession that his house would be burned down. On the third night, March 11, the dream was so vivid that he moved his wife and children to another part of the town. It was burned down—by a stray cannon shot intended for Newark Castle, which was being held for the King against the Puritan army. For this happened in 1643. The Mayor, in gratitude, founded a charity which provided that one thousand loaves of bread should be given away yearly in the market square on March 11. For 289 years bread, and treacle to dip it in, was given away, and a sermon preached in the church. The custom has fallen into abeyance this year.

Old Time-Keeping Methods

Water Clock One Of Most Primitive Originated In Babylon

Time-keeping with the aid of milk was one of the earliest forms of recording the hour, but there were methods even more primitive. There was, for instance, the water clock, a vessel with a hole in the bottom from which the water trickled out drop by drop. At first the vessel held only an hour's supply; later a larger vessel was divided by lines into 24 hour parts. The water clock was the chief means for hundreds of years. It originated in Babylon and Egypt; the idea was carried to the Greeks and from them to the Romans. The first water clock in Rome was, we are told, placed in the market place alongside a sundial.

Easily Distracted

A family in Paradise, California, were at breakfast the other morning when they noticed a grown-up African lioness looking in the window. The Associated Press news item adds that the family forgot breakfast. Some people allow anything to distract their attention.

Bankruptcies in Egypt number about one-third those of a year ago.

Paris will spend over $76,000,000 this year in beautifying the city.

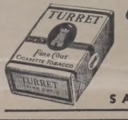
Razor Blades FREE with POKER HANDS!



You can get these five keen, well-honed safety razor blades (fit any Gillette-type razor). Given free for just one complete set of Turret Poker Hands . . . any man would appreciate such a gift!

Mild, yet sweet and full of flavour—Turret Fine Cut is a particular favourite with men who "roll their own." A 20 cent package of this mellow Virginia Tobacco will make at least 50 cigarettes . . . in it are combined satisfaction and genuine economy.

It pays to "Roll Your Own" with



TURRET FINE CUT
CIGARETTE TOBACCO
SAVE THE POKER HANDS

Would Only Benefit Few

Many People Would Suffer If Prices Unduly Increased

The United States and Europe are trying to combine so as to raise prices all round. If wheat were $10 per bushel and everything else up in proportion, would the world be in any better position than if wheat were $1 per bushel and everything else priced in proportion. If a man should die at seventy years of age and leave a wife fifty years of age with an income of $500 a year how could she get along when when increased prices for necessities came upon her?

The widows, and men who have retired because of age, because of sickness, women who have saved enough to live modestly, the great array of children who are unfit for work, etc. The rise in price of lumber might help the woodsman, the increase in the price of steel might help the makers of steel and their puddlers, but in going all around the social course it would crush perhaps as many as it would lift up. This is especially true of country villages and towns, where there are more people living on small incomes in proportion to population than in larger places. If we talk of a national fund to help these people with small incomes, we complete the circle and arrive at th very place from which we started. We might just as well leave things as they are and let old supply and demand do the regulating of prices.—Port Rowan News.

Wild Cattle In England

Unique Herd Maintained On One Of Oldest Estates

It may surprise many people to know that there are wild cattle in England, yet there is an authentic herd, not running wild, but living on the estate of one of England's oldest peers, the Earl of Tankerville in Northumberland.

For centuries these animals have had their habitat on the Earl's wooded demesne of 700 acres, which is so stoutly enclosed by a stone wall that the breed has remained pure for upwards of five hundred years. There are just 44 of them, but as it costs quite a sum to feed and care for them without producing any return the Earl has been obliged to ask for some assistance in their maintenance. The Zoological Society has come forward, and the preservation of this unique herd is assured.

These cattle are pure white with red muzzles, and black tips to their upward tilted horns. They are smaller than ordinary cows, extremely shy despite the fact that nobody ever seeks to touch them, and are dangerous to strangers.

It is said they are descendants of the aurochs, primitive wild oxen, which were hunted in England by Roman soldiers when the Caesars held sway.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

French Eat Less Bread

Bread-eating capacity of the French is steadily declining, says Edmond Chaix, president of the Touring Club of France. Once the world's champion bread-eaters with a daily per capita consumption of two pounds, the modern Frenchman consumes but one pound ten ounces. M. Chaix blames the decline on the war, during which, he says, his countrymen became tired of poor quality bread.

Has Two Passengers

Air-Commodore Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith has just announced in Wellington, N.Z., that he will fly his famous 'plane, "Southern Cross," from New Zealand to England next fall if he can secure eight passengers. Two New Zealanders have booked seats with him at $2,400 each.

A man never gives much thought to the ups and downs of life until he strikes the downs.

Some people can't see what pleasuse those who mind their own business find in living

Wager Was Easily Won

New York Times Outwitted By Young Club Man

In the course of an argument among some of the younger members of the University Club, one of the group made an generalization that writing poetry was easy and that he, although God knows, no poet, could write a poem and get it printed. Moreover, he could get it printed in the New York Times. He had cash that said he could. Money to cover his wager bobbed up at once. Then, with a little effort he wrote a poem—anyway, he wrote eight lines that had some rhymes. The incorruptible Times came next. On that matter, he showed himself a young man of invention, First, he wrote a letter signed X.Y.Z. to the question-and-answer peartment of the paper's book section, asking if some reader could give the last four lines of the poem which began—and he quoted the first four lines of his poem. The Times ran that. He immediately replied, signing A.B.C., giving X.Y.Z. the last four lines of the poem. The Times, never suspecting, ran that. Then, after some mild grumbling about instalment publication, he drew down his bet. — New Yorker.

Prize For Essay

Fellowship Amounting To $1,000 Offered For Best Essay On Economic Problems

A graduate fellowship, amounting to $1,000, is offered by the Royal Bank of Canada to the students of a Canadian university who writes the best essay on a Canadian economic problem.

The subjects for the papers to be submitted by March 1, 1934, are as follows:

An analysis of Canadian industry.

The restoration of international movements of capital as a basis for an increased volume of trade.

The discussions and results of the world economic conference.

The future of the export trade in Canadian agriculture.

Possible development of power-using industries in eastern Canada.

Floating Palace For Bishop

Vessel Will Carry Missionaries About Southern Pacific Islands

Birkenhead shipwrights have promised to carry out one of the fastest contracts on record in building a $150,000 ocean-gong yacht, to be used as a bishop's "floating palace."

The order for the vessel has just been placed with Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Company, and in undertaking it assurance has been given that it will be ready on August 30.

The vessel, the "Southern Cross VII.," is to be built for the Melanesian Mission, and will be used for carrying missionaries about the Southern Pacific Islands.

It will contain a small chapel, and an altar will be built in the bishop's quarters.

Power Of Imagination

"I'm shot," yelled a burglar when police cornered him in a New York grocery store. Amazed, the policemen, who had not fired a shot, watched him slump to the floor with what looked like blood covering his face. Drawing nearer, they guffawed. The blood was the yolk of an egg which had fallen on his head from a shelf.

May Not Affect Earth

Dr. Charles Abbot, the American astronomer, predicts that the sun will be colder for the next two years. This does not necessarily mean that the earth will have two cold years, as the temperature of the earth is affected by many influences besides solar radiation.

An engineer in Poland has invented a device for an anti-aircraft gun which will hit a machine at 12,000 feet.

Columbia University, New York, with its 38,000 students is the largest university in the world.

Ten Thousand-Foot Tower

French Engineer Proposes To Erect Marvel In Paris

An amazing hollow concrete tower nearly half a mile high, with a spiral motor road leading to a vast superstructure consisting of a garage for 400 cars, a dancing pavilion, a 1,000-seat restaurant, sun-parlor, weather office, and finally a tall slim aerial lighthouse.

This is the breath-taking project of a famous French constructional engineer, M. Eugene Freyssinet.

He proposes this skyscraper marvel, which would completely dwarf the present Eiffel Tower, as an attraction for the world exposition to be held in Paris in 1937.

Visitors would be able to drive their own cars to the clouds for lunch or dinner.

The spiral road would be four miles long and make thirty turns around the tower. It would be the only means of ascent or descent, for no lifts would be installed.

And M. Freyssinet is ready to build the tower up to a height of 10,000 feet, or nearly two miles, if the world exposition will finance it.

He estimates the cost at about two million dollars.

"Don't you think it will be marvellous on a hot day to jump into a motor car and drive up into the clouds, from where you will have a magnificent panorama of the entire Paris region?" he said.

First Canadian Movie

Filmed Under Direction Of Canadian Social Hygiene Council

The first Canadian motion picture produced in Hollywood and the first Hollywood picture to have a premiere in Canada has been placed in circulation. It is "Damaged Lives," the problem play, filmed under direction of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council. In its first week in Toronto it attracted 25,000 persons.

The picture soon will be shown throughout the British Empire. It has been booked for screenig in England under sponsorship of the ministry of health. Its producers regard the film as probably the most extensive piece of public health education ever undertaken by means of talking motion picture.

Owns Forty Polo Ponies

Indian Ruler Is Competing Against Crack English Teams

Saramid-I-Rajah-I-Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharajah Adhiraj Sawai Mansinghji Bahadur have — sorry, has—arrived in London.

With him are his 40 polo ponies, valued at $5,000 apiece, and their 40 grooms, brought all the way from the desert plains of Rajputana, India, at tremendous expense to play against the crack English polo teams.

His team is the champion of India, and includes members of the famous Rajput warrior tribes.

When he is in India Saramid, etc., rules over 6,000,000 people, and to come to London he has left a home which has 3,462 windows and is known as the "Palace of the Winds."

Customer (in drug store)—"A mustard plaster."

Drug Clerk (force of habit)—"We're out of mustard; how about mayonnaise?"

A memorial to Carl Benz, motor car inventor, was unveiled in Mannheim, Germany, recently.

Improves cooking
CANAPAR Cookery Parchment
COOKERY PARCHMENT
Retains natural flavors of meats, vegetables and fish — and no odors escape. At dealers, or write—
Appleford PAPER PRODUCTS
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Commodity Prices Increase

Larger Volume Of Sales Also Indicate Better Times

Continued rise in commodity prices, the increasing volume of sales in retail stores, increased exports of two important commodities, wheat and wheat flour, and increasing price levels and volume of transactions on the Canadian stock exchange will indicate the possible incoming of a tide of commercial and industrial prosperity in Canada. This is the opinion expressed in statistical review issued by the department of trade and commerce.

Wholesale prices in May were over five per cent. higher than in February when the lowest peak since pre-war days was reached. The government index for wholesale prices for May was at its highest since the corresponding month last year and was the third consecutive month to show an increase. Retail sales in April were nearly 36 per cent. higher than in February, although, as the government index of retail sales is based on the value of sales the increase in the cost of commodities would account for part of this increase.

Early export reports for the month of May show that shipment of wheat and wheat flour were higher by $3,500,000 than in May, 1932. In volume, exports of wheat were practically 6,000,000 bushels higher and exports of wheat flour 100,000 barrels greater. Export clearances of wheat from August 1 to the beginning of June amounted to 197,834,036 bushels, an increase of 57,000,000 bushels over the corresponding period of the preceding crop year.

For the ninth consecutive week both the value and the volume of transactions on the Canadian stock and mining exchanges have been on the up-grade.

Has Been Mostly Talk

Health Education Ideas Like Bubbles Which Usually Burst

Dr. Robert K. Speer of New York University told health education teachers they had been so "gullible" and had staked their reputations on so many "wrong horses" that they themselves were to blame for loss of public confidence.

Addressing a session of the conference on physical education, Dr. Speer said:

"Clean your teeth was a great slogan. Cleaning your teeth is now shown to be an aesthetic activity. We found cleaning your teeth has nothing to do with tooth preservation—and one bubble burst.

"Emphasis was placed on 'fresh air'—a half-truth, for we found that the movement of air was rather more important than its freshness.

"And breathing exercises! What a nightmare!

"We learned that running to the corner and panting did something. But that raising and dropping, inhaling and exhaling did practically nothing of value except possibly to strengthen the right and left foot muscles."

Daily bathing may in specific instances be detrimental to health, Dr. Speer said.

Paper Made From Bamboo

Raw Material For Paper Making May Come From Tropical Countries

When and if coniferous forest of the world fail to meet the draining demand for cellulose paper requirements—and forest research shows that failure may come—man may turn to bamboo as a raw material to replace vanished conifers.

Such was the suggestion contained in a paper by M. P. Shargava, of the Imperial Research Institute, Berta, Dun, India, read before the forest section of the fifth Pacific Science Congress.

The Indian scientist said that sawmill, cellulose and paper requirements of the world are putting coniferous forest resources of Europe and America to such a heavy strain that "these are likely to be depleted in 40 years if exploitation continues at the same rate as in the past."

"Almost inexhaustible supplies of bamboo are available in tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world and investigation carried out by the institute at Betra Dun have found bamboo to be an excellent pulp and paper-making material," he wrote.

Rain By the Ton

During Scotland's recent unusual deluge of rain statisticians in Glasgow figured that in three days more than 14,000,000 tons of moisture fell in that city alone. Many parts of Glasgow were flooded, water rising four feet on roads.

Just Around the Corner

Stuart Chase, Chicago economist, sees a 30-hour-week and a $3,000 a year income for every family in the United States. "Where, oh where," Mr. Chase, did you see it? asks the Calgary Albertan.

Mentioned in Exodus 9:31 and in other parts of the Bible, barley was one of the most important foods of the human race for thousands of years. Bere meal, as barley meal is called in Scotland, forms a favorite dish of porridge at the present day.

W. N.N U. 1999

Study Northern Bird Life

Three Scientists Now Engaged In Work At Churchill

Three scientists are now engaged in making a study of bird life in Churchill. They are Frank Farley, Camrose, Alberta; Arthur C. Twomey, Edmonton and Camrose, and Miss A. M. Heydweiller, Rochester, New York.

Mr. Farley will study the plumage, nesting and habits of wading birds. It will be his second season at the port. He has spent 42 years in the study of birds of North America, and has published a number of papers on the subject. Mr. Farley will also take a trip through the Carrot river valley to collect material on birds of the Saskatchewan marshes.

Mr. Twomey will continue his collection of data on bird life, but will go a step further this year, and will spend some time exploring caves and pits in the district for specimens of fossils, petrified reptiles, and sea shells of the earlier ages. It is his third season at Churchill.

Miss Heyweiller will make a special study of the tree sparrow for a paper which will be delivered at Cornell University.

Before departing for Churchill Mr. Farley said that he expected a number of scientists would make use of the Hudson Bay Railway, since the road is the only one in Canada which will take students into the virgin territory in the far north.

Brought Back To Life

Heart Kept Beating Artificially By Means Of Scientific Apparatus

The strange story of a man literally "raised from the dead," and kept alive 49 hours after his heart had failed so he might tell his son a confidential matter of great importance was revealed at the American Medical Association meeting.

His heart was kept beating artificially for two days by a machine known as the "artificial pace-maker," developed last year for restarting heart beats stopped by shock or other means.

The man knew he was dying and urged his doctors to keep him alive until arrival of his son, who had been summoned from San Francisco, and was hurrying to New York. A few minutes afterward his heart apparently stopped beating, said Dr. E. Fritze, of Beth David Hospital, New York, who told the story. The pacemaker which works by a needle inserted into the right auricle of the heart through the chest, was brought into play and he was "brought back to life."

The pace-maker was kept in operation until the son arrived, and the sick man was enabled to give him the information he desired.

The pace-maker stimulates the nerves, which cause heart muscles to expand and contract, by means of tiny electric currents.

A Remarkable Pedestrian

Amazing Exploits Of Dan O'Leary, Famous Walker

The death of Dan O'Leary, greatest heel and toe walker in the world, is given space enough in the newspapers to show that the exploits of this remarkable pedestrian, in this country and abroad, have not been forgotten by any means.

He was an extraordinary piece of human mechanism and some of his feats seem to be beyond the courage and endurance of man. In Chicago he walked 500 miles in six days. At the age of 66 he walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours. Until a recent date, though he was 91 at his death, he could do six miles an hour for two or three hours on a stretch. His prowess gained for him a great deal of money and scores of trophies and during the era when pedestrianism attracted interest O'Leary was a household name.

But walking, due, perhaps, to the omnipresence of the automobile, which bumped pedestrians off the roads, has become unfashionable. There are few places left where one can ramble in comfort, and there is little incentive in these days to excel in this exercise either as a diversion or a sport, more's the pity.—Baltimore Sun.

Invented White Gold

David Belais Worked Thirty Years To Develop Metal

David Belais, a retired manufacturing jeweller, who, during the World War, invented the first untarnishable white gold, is dead in New York at the age of 70. The process of manufacturing this gold required thirty years to develop. When ultimately he developed metal which did not tarnish he tested it with every known reagent and for several years he exposed his samples to air, rain, and wind, to prove that it would remain white.

White gold, which looks like platinum, and is far less costly and half as heavy, has attained a great popularity. Mr. Belais maintained a factory at 137 West Fourteenth Street, where hundreds of laborers worked at individual steps of the process of converting a vast supply of yellow gold sent to the Belais firm into the white metal.

He: "I found a cockroach in that soup."

She: "Oh, is that where it went—I thought it dropped in the gravy."

MOSLEM DELEGATES ARRIVE IN LONDON FOR ECONOMIC CONFERENCE



Our picture shows the Moslem delegates to the World Economic Conference arriving in London. The group includes Price Milo of Montenegro, Syed Amyad Ali, Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, the Begum Shah Nawaz, Mr. Zafrullah Khan and Abdullah Yusef Ali, C.B.E.

Product Is Well Known

Shepherds All Over Empire Use the Pyecombe Crook

Every shepherd worth his salt knows the Pyecombe Crook. It has been known and used on British moors and pastures for more than 500 years, and there is now only one man in England who makes them, says an article in the London Daily Express.

His name is Charles Mitchell, and he was born in 1844. He is still working on the old forge where they have been made for hundreds of years.

When sheep were first introduced into Australia, these Pyecombe crooks went with them. They guard the flocks—for they are supposed to have magic qualities—in South Africa, New Zealand, Canada and in the most distant parts of the Empire.

Within a few miles of the coast off the Brighton road, says the writer, I found the man whom I sought, the maker of magic crooks.

He would be eighty-nine next birthday he told me, but his back was still scarcely bent, and the muscles of his arms stood out firm and rigid like those of a young man.

"I well remember how first I came to Sussex," he told me. "It was on the top of one of the old stage coaches. The fare was 12s.; it would have been 14s. if I had been inside."

Ever since then he has been making Pyecombe crooks.

"They are made of old gun barrels," he said, "the old muzzle loaders were the best, they were not made of such highly finished steel as the modern guns."

Pyecombe crooks are also used by shepherds of souls. The Bishop of Zululand has one, and so have three other bishops.

Mr. Mitchell does not only make crooks. In his smithy he does nearly all the regular blacksmith's work for the villages within a radius of ten miles.

The Maker of Crooks has yet another call to fame. At the Pyecombe forge he built the first penny farthing bicycle over half a century ago.

"What will happen to the forge when you retire?" I asked.

"That will not be for many years yet," he said. "I'm eighty-eight, its true, but I can still read and write without glasses, and am in as good health as ever I was."

He is training his son to follow in his footsteps.

One Line Not Carried

New York Store Regretted Inability To Supply "Ditto"

A Mrs. Finks has brought to our attention a note she recently received from Macy's. It was an answer to an order for various merchandise which she had mailed to the store and in which, to save repetition and time, she had used the word "ditto." The Macy note read: "Dear Madam, Thank you for your order. We regret that we were unable to fill it completely. We do not carry "Ditto." We shall be glad to be of service in some other way. Yours very truly, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc." We have seen the letter.—New Yorker.

No Mistake Whatever

A young subaltern in India got himself killed by a tiger, and his parents in England, hearing of this and anxious to have the dear boy buried in their family vault, wired to the Colonel of his regiment:

"Please send poor James home to us, all expenses paid."

After many months, after an unreasonable length of time, a gigantic coffin arrived, on opening which they were horrified to discover a dead tiger. They wired to India:

"Some mistake here. Tiger in coffin not James."

The Colonel replied:

"No mistake whatever. Tiger in coffin, James in tiger."

Out Of His Element

Among the guests at a reception was a distinguished man of letters. He was grave and somewhat taciturn. One of the ladies present suggested to the hostess that he seemed to be out of place at such a party.

"Yes," replied the hostess with a bright smile, "you see, he can't talk anything but sense."

Birds Have Reasoning Powers

Ingenuity In Many Ways Bears Out This Idea

In regard to the discussion about whether animals have souls, one writer says of the birds. "Their little hearts are full of emotion and passion. Their soul-stirring notes express intense feeling," while Shakespeare summed-up the matter shortly, when he said, "The lark at heaven's gate sings."

The ingenuity of birds in nest-building makes it impossible to deny them a measure of reason, and many have given their lives for their young when they could have escaped. Birds often befriend little orphaned nestlings. It is amazing to read of the agony of grief of an animal that has lost its mate. It is said of the nightingale that if its mate is captured it cannot live, but dies of grief. Birds also have humor like ourselves. A tame jackdaw greatly enjoyed being dragged along the floor sitting in a cap.—Scottish Newspaper.

King Supplies Conveyance

Ambassadors Visiting Buckingham Palace Travel In Ceremonial Coach

The ceremonial coach with liveried coachmen and attendants, in which Robert W. Bingham, the new United States Ambassador to Britain, went to Buckingham Palace to present his letters of credence to the King, was sent especially to fetch him from the Royal Mews.

The practice of supplying coaches and outriders on ceremonial occasions to an Ambassador or Minister and the members of his staff was begun in the reign of King Edward, when there was a marked difference between the imposing equipages of some Ambassadors and the humbler appearance of the representatives of poorer States, which sometimes cause embarrassment.

A Noiseless Street Car

New Vehicle Demonstrated In Brooklyn Has Rubberized Tires

Citizens of a certain section of Brooklyn beheld a strange sight recently—a street car that sped along making less noise than an electric egg-beater. Rolling on rubberized tires, and with rubber "sandwiches" worked into its springs, the car was demonstrated after two years of research, in which $500,000 was expended in an effort to produce a more comfortable and more efficient means of transportation for the nation's strap-hangers. Sudden and jolting stops have been eliminated.

Even Had Twin Brains

Twin brothers whose work in college has been so nearly alike that they both received the same average —93.6—for four years' work, were graduated from New York University with the highest honors the University can bestow on a student. They are George Leonard Kauer, Jr., and John Taylor Kauer, of the Bronx.

Industrial production in France has risen regularly this year.

"Sport Model" Of Last Century

Hansom Cab Saw Its Palmest Days In Gay Nineties

"Let's take a hansom."

The younger generation would be puzzled by that once common expression. Not very many of them have ever heard the phrase xcept in books, and fewer still have seen one. Yet a hansom was the smart way to ride not so long ago. It was the equivalent of the "sport model" in cabs in its day, which was when the taxicab came into being. And that wasn't so long before the war.

It is just one hundred years ago this month since J. A. Hansom, a Yorkshire architect, registered his design for the first vehicle to which his name was given. He called it a "safety cab," because it could neither fall forward or backward if the horse fell. It had two enormous wheels with sunk axle-trees, and the driver's seat was at the side. Subsequntly it became a much smarter vehicle, the size of the wheels being reduced, the driver's seat being perched high up at the back, and there were sliding doors in front. A hansom looked like a cab cut in two, and with a nattily dressed driver, wearing silk hat and flower in his coat, it was the fashionable mode of transportation. When the driver wanted to speak to the passenger inside, or vice versa, communication was made through a little trap-door in the roof of the hansom.

The palmy days of the hansom, which became common all over the world, were the gay nineties, and so dead is it that the only place where one may now be seen in London is the London Museum.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Grasshopper Menace

Large Quantities Of Poison Bait Used In Saskatchewan

Approximately 1,700 tons of grasshopper poison bait has been shipped out from the field crops branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture to fight the plague threatening growing crops.

More than 87 carloads of dry bait have gone out to infested areas. Infestations are most marked in the extreme southeast of the province centring around Estevan, and in the south central area to the south of Lake Johnston.

Last year the total shipment of poison during the entire season totalled 1,330 tons of dry bait.

After Nineteen Years

Nineteen years to a day after he had mailed a letter to a friend in Colorado, U.S.A., a man in Cetinge, Montenegro, received it back again. The friend in America had died, the World War had been fought and the capital of Montenegro had been moved from Cetinge. The letter had crossed the ocean many times. When it was returned to the sender the Montenegro stamps were valueless, and he again had to pay postage on the letter which never had been delivered.

Taxes on chain stores in Germany are being increased.

◆ FANCIFUL FABLES ◆



Captain Drake Sails Alone

Descendant Of Famous Sir Francis Has Had Many Adventures

Money does not mean much to Captain Thomas Drake, who ran away from his native Devon at the age of 11 and has been wandering about the seven seas ever since.

Descendant of a greater Drake — Sir Francis Drake, who fired many a Spanish galleon returning treasure-laden from the Spanish main—this 70-year-old seadog in his 60 years away from home has sailed in clippers, seen revolutions, shipwrecks, and gone through the many adventures that come a sailor's way.

"All I need is money to buy grub," philosophized the old skipper, explaining what he thinks of life. "It doesn't buy happiness. You see I have no money, don't want any, yet I'm happy. I've got what all these fellows with their big yachts are seeking, yet don't know how to get. I've got contentment, and that's true happiness."

For two decades now Captain Drake has sailed alone. Once he sailed from Seattle to Kiel, Germany, in 53 days in a tiny schooner called "Pilgrim," later wrecked on the Dutch coast. Its successor, of the same name is a trim little 37-foot vessel, and in it he has just completed a trip from Hawaii.

Sir Francis Drake was his great-great, grandfather—"but that doesn't matter," says Seattle's Drake. Twenty-five years ago, on the death of his father, executors of the family estate sought the youthful renegade and found him living in a little village near Puget Sound. Shown an old newspaper recounting the finding of the long-lost heir, Drake's only comment was: "Yes, I'm the man."

Natives Revered Sultan's Skull

Treasured Relic Not Returned To East Africa By Germany As Agreed

Anybody seen the Sultan Mkwawa's skull around? It's lost.

The late Sultan was a potentate in German East Africa before the World War. He died before the war, too, and when the Treaty of Versailles was framed article 246 provided that in transferring the territory to Great Britain the Sultan's skull, which was revered by the natives and which for some mysterious reason had been sent to Germany, should be returned to His Majesty's government within six months. The assumption is that the British government wished to restore it to the natives.

Some inquisitive M.P. popped up in the British House of Commons the other day and asked if the Mkwawa's skull had been returned by Germany in accordance with article 246 of the Treaty. Mr. Baldwin had to get up and admit that it had not. The skull cannot be found. Whatever reverence the natives may have had for it the Germans had none because nobody seems to have taken the trouble to keep track of it.

Possibly Mkwawa's headpiece is being irreverently used for a tobacco jar or an ash tray. At anyrate the entire business is a queer commentary on German mentality and its attitude toward a subject people.—St. Thomas Time-Journal.

Thousand Dollar Plant Stolen

Globe Flower Was Only One Of Kind In World

A plant with a single flower stated to be worth $1,000 and the only one of its kind in the world, has been stolen from the rockery of the Rev. J. F. Anderson, a horticulturist, of Great Glen, near Leicester, England.

The plant, a globe flower, was to have been exhibited at the Chelsea Flower Show. It is a natural hybrid and the globular flower is a brilliant orange instead of the usual yellow. "The plant was discovered by my gardener six years ago," Mr. Anderson told a reporter. "The loss is not a personal one but a loss to the whole world of horticulture."

X-Ray Burns Fatal

A victim of his own experiments in the use of X-rays, Col. Engene G. Northington, 53, of the United States army is dead of infection from X-ray burns. He died at a hospital in San Francisco, where he had been a patient for nine months, while surgeons operated 164 times in an effort to save his life.

Quality Not Quantity

There's one cow for every 4.7 persons in the United States, and more are not needed. "What is needed is not more cows, but better ones," says Dr. L. M. Thompson, head of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Nearly one-fourth of the imports into Australia at present are from the United States.

China is considering the erection of a $500,000 government industrial plant.

Stage fright can be cured by hypnotism, according to a European medical authority.

There are only 116 horse-drawn cabs left in Berlin.

Manila, P.I., is warring on gangsters.

Valuable Religious Relic

Holy Coat Of Christ To Be Exhibited In Germany

One of the most valuable religious relics in the world—the Holy Coat of Christ—is to be brought into daylight again and exhibited to pilgrims at Trier Cathedral in Germany.

This showing of the "coat without seam," which the soldiers "forbore to rend" and for which they cast lots at the Crucifixion, is part of the "Holy Year" now being celebrated by the Roman Catholic Church. It is the first showing for 42 years.

The showing of the coat is an historical event, for in the last four hundred years the relic has been viewed only five times.

The public exhibition of the Holy Coat will open on July 23 and continue to September 3, and in those six weeks over two million people are expected to travel to Trier from all over the world.

Pilgrims from Ireland, England, America will make the journey, and the German railways have already arranged special trains and tours.

Hotelkeepers and the townspeople of Trier are making preparations to receive the influx of visitors, which happens about once in every 50 years.

The seamless robe of Christ is about five feet long, and from 28 to 40 inches wide. It has been treasured and guarded with the greatest care at Trier since the year 330.

The first public exhibition was in 1512, when 1,000,000 people viewed it in a fortnight.

The relic was exhibited in 1810 and again in 1844.

At that time many invalids among the pilgrims were suddenly relieved of their afflictions at the sight of the garment, and cures were vouched for by German doctors after rigid investigation.

Eleven people were healed during the last public showing in 1891, when nearly 2,000,000 pilgrims came to Trier and prayed before the relic.

A Fast Train

New Streamlined Train Expected To Attain Speed Of 110 Miles Per Hour

Much has been heard as to the competition railroads are meeting in the form of airplane traffic, bus lines and freight lines, and in this connection it is interesting to note the steps taken by the Union Pacific Railway in the United States. This company has placed an order for a trial three-car special train. The train embodies the latest devices in streamlining to reduce air resistance. It takes advantage of all that science has discovered to increase tensile strength and to reduce weight, and it profits from the airplane to learn how best to maintain speed.

This new train will weigh only 80 tons, practically the weight of one standard Pullman coach, yet its build and streamlining permit it to attain an estimated maximum speed of 110 miles an hour and on its run it is expected to maintain an average of 90 miles an hour. It thus attains airplane speed with advantages of comfort and safety not yet obtainable in air transportation.

Such an experiment seems to be a logical way to meet the competition railroads must face in the future. It means, it is true, the expendititure of large sums of money, but capital is never packing where it sees a chance for profit and if the railroads can make good their case there might be no great difficulty in finding the necessary funds.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Building Moslem Mosque

Michigan City To Have First One In United States

Plans for the construction of the first Mohammedan mosque in the United States have been announced at Michigan City, Indiana, by Asar El Jadeed, Arabian society. The mosque will be built in Michigan City, according to Neffew Sam, organizer of the society. London and Paris also have mosques. This one will be a one-story brick structure 20 by 50 feet, having two minarets with arch domes of the Mohammedan type. Approximatle 350 Moslems live in Michigan City; Detroit has 12,000, New York City $8,000, and Chicago 2,000.

Food By Air Service

The 14-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Neuhoff, Dallas, Texas, gets flying service on her meals. For the next three months the child's food will be prepared there by a specialist and sent by air express to Galveston, Texas, 300 miles to the south, where the baby will spend the summer, Rations for 48 hours are to be shipped every other day.

Australians Have Big Noses

Australians, says Sculptor Paul Montford, have two notable characteristics—large noses and small jaws. He attributes the prominent noses to the hot, dry climate. Men breathe faster and deeper here, hence their noses develop. He has not made up his mind about the small jaws.

"Your bad sight is due to misuse of alcohol."

"Impossible, doctor. When I drink I see double.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

First air express to reach Winnipeg from New York arrived here June 12. A Northwestern Airways 'plane made the trip in 20 hours.

Public works, instead of direct relief, will be the Quebec government's unemployment relief program this summer, Premier L. A. Taschereau has announced.

Canada will be represented at the fifth world's poultry congress, to be held in Rome, Italy, Sept. 5 to 16, next, by two official delegates, F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, and W. A. Brown, chief of the Poultry Division, Livestock Branch.

Sir Kingsley Wood, British Postmaster-General, who attended the opening of the new Dagenham, Essex, head post office, said that only 38 mail bags were lost in transit last year, 40,000,000 having been carried by rail.

Increased preferences in the tariff on goods entering Trinidad and tobacco from Canada and other parts of the British empire have just been enacted. The changes are expected to benefit Canadian trade to a considerable extent.

More than 500,000 persons visited the Royal Scot, crack train on the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, between May 1, when she was placed on exhibition in Montreal and May 25, when she arrived in Chicago for the Century of Progress Exhibition.

Increase of five per cent. in all salaries paid by the National Cellulose of Canada, Limited, will be put into effect this month it was announced. Better business during the past few months and complete confidence in the future were given as the reason for the salary raise.

In an emphatic denial that the Dominion government would be asked to call an interprovincial conference to discuss the limitation of working hours, Premier L. A. Taschereau stated recently, that the question had not engaged the attention of the cabinet.

Why Producers Are Poor

Too Much Spread In Price Between Grower and Consumer

A Goderich, Ontario, housewife bought a box of imported strawberries, for which she paid 29 cents. In the bottom of the box she found this note: "Please write me who bought this box and the price paid for it. We received 75 cents a crate of 24 boxes. Picked by Ruth Williams, Cullman, Alabama, Route 9." The grower therefore received about three cents for the box. The difference is accounted for by customs duties (estimated at 115 per cent.), transportation charges and profits for the chain of middlemen between the grower and consumer. No wonder primary producers are poor.—London Advertiser.

Bannockburn Ark

Famous Scottish Relic Is Offered For Sale

London, Eng.—The Ark of Bannockburn is for sale.

Two days before the 619th anniversary of the battle, bids will be invited at Christie's for lot 33, the Monymusk Reliquary. It is the rectangular casket, 4½ inches wide, two inches deep and 3¾ inches high, which Bernard, Abbot of Arbroath, carried before the army of Robert the Bruce. The casket contained the relics of St. Columba.

It is now the property of Sir Arthur Grant, an officer in the Grenadier Guards. For more than 200 years it has been in the possession of his family at Monymusk, Aberdeenshire.

Business Greatly Increased

Life Insurance Policies In Canada Total $6,500,000,000

The theory that it is an ill-wind which does no one good is illustrated in the fact that since the stock market crash new life insurance in Canada has increased by $2,250,000,000. The insurance department's latest figures for the past three years disclose that. In the same time, $2,000,000 of insurance lapsed or was surrendered. These were mainly policies of persons unable to pay the heavy premium. Insurance now in force totals $6,500,000,000 in Canada.

Returned For Instructions

"You remember when you cured my rheumatism a souple of years ago?" asked the patient, "and you told me that I should avoid dampness?"

"Yes, that's right," replied the doctor, approvingly.

"Well, I've come back to ask you if I can take a bath now?"

Big Laundry Bill

The hospital laundry is a big item of expense in the institutions controlled by the London County Council. In fifty-seven laundries attached to hospitals a staff of 1,100 washes more than 55,000,000 articles a year, at an annual cost of over $1,000,000.

A model husband is one who doesn't do the things other men do.

An International Event

World's Grain Show To Cover Wide Scope

The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held at Regina, Sask., from July 24 to August 15 next promises to be one of the most unique and attractive international events ever held in North America.

National committees are co-operating in order to assure that the series of conferences which will be held during the exhibition shall be representative of world thought along practical and scientific lines. Wheat experts of international fame will discuss grain-growing problems and suggest possible solutions. Among those who will present papers on agricultural topics will be representatives of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for India; the Plant Breeding Station, Algeria; the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, England; Experimental Station for Agriculture, Switzerland; the Corn Trade Association, Liverpool, England, and the National Committee, Estonia. The exhibition will afford opportunity for the world's agriculturists to "show what they grow" and at the same time enable some of the world's leading scientific and technical men to "share what they know."

In competition with Canada's noted varieties of grain, there will be national displays from Argentina, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Great Britain, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, New South Wales and Western Australia, Poland, the Philippines, Portugal, Peru, Switzerland, Siam, Spain and Jugoslavia. Thousands of dollars are being offered in prize money.

Regina, where the Exhibition and Conference is to be held, is the capital of the Province of Saskatchewan, situated about the centre of the great grain-growing area of Canada—the three western provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is a modern city with a population of about 53,000.

Lessons From the Sky

Looking Up When Things Go Wrong Is Sure To Help

The beautiful sky! Beautiful with its packed fleecy clouds by day, beautiful with its starry pin-points by night, how much the sky may teach us.

Look up at the sky when you're feeling down in the dumps! Its clean and pure up there, and your soul will be soothed by the knowledge that the sun is in the heavens and the clouds are drifting by.

Look up and think of the boundlessness of space when you are angry. A glance upwards will make your pitiful little quarrel seem a very ridiculous and insignificant thing.

Look up when you're tired and hungry. One long glance will enable you to summon the last reserve of strength that will get you home.

Look up when someone says something hurtful and unkind. If you do, the harsh words will somehow lose their sting.

Look up when you are in doubt or difficulty. Try to get away from prosaic things—to find inspiration in the vastness of the heavens.

Look up! The human brain seems to work better when the head is held high. Never moan and bury your head in your hands. If you do, you will only make matters worse, because you will keep your troubles tied to earth instead of letting them escape and soar away into the blue. —The Pilot.

Cost Of Transportation

Average Motorist Travels 7,000 Miles Annually At Six Cents Per Mile

Supposing that Mr. Average Citizen drives an average car, his cost are just over 6½ cents a mile. And because he owns his own car and to get the most out of his investment must use it considerably, he succeeds in travelling upwards of 7,000 miles in every year. Railway travel for the generation just preceding the "motor age" cost three cents a mile, and was a luxury for the average individual to be indulged in only at long intervals. How striking is the contrast that even in these confused, perplexed, so-called depression times, millions of our people travel an average of 7,000 miles annually at a cost of more than six cents a mile.—Detrtoit News.

Fertilizers Analyzed

Owing to the activities of the markets and fertilizer division of the Dominion Seed Branch, practically no brand of fertilizer offered for sale in Canada for the past five years has escaped being analyzed at least twice in each inspection district where it is sold. In this way, farmers are assured that the proper amount of plant food will invariably be fonud in their purchases of fertilizers.

Awarded Battle Colors

Thirty-two years after the peace of Vereeniging, which brought the Boer War to a close, 26 units of the Canadian militia have now been awarded with the battle honor, "South Africa," to be embroidered on their regimental color. Announcement to this effect was made from the headquarters of the defense department at Ottawa.

Brain Development Of the Ape

Learn More Quickly Than Humans At Early Age, But Advantage Rapidly Declines

The story of a baby chimpanzee that showed greater learning capacity than its human companion, the infant son of Dr. W. N. Kellogg, of Indiana University, is made public in a book by Dr. Kellogg outlining the experiment.

The author is associate professor of psychology. He placed the chimpanzee and his son under identical environment. They wore identical clothes, ate similar food, played together, received equal attention and had the same playthings. The experiment began when the boy, Donald, was 10 months old and the ape seven and one-half months old.

For eight and one-half months, Dr. Kellogg and his wife conducted learning, memory and co-operative tests with the two subjects. In all three departments the chimpanzee excelled.

But when the ape reached the age of 16 months, its improvement declined rapidly, whereas the boy's ability continued to increase.

Dr. Kellogg says the most amazing feature of the experiment was the fact that "the ape, if given the environment advantages which the human child enjoys, develops many of the customary childlike ways of behaving more rapidly than the child itself."

Dr. Kellogg called attention to the fact that chimpanzee's life span is shorter than that of the child, and consequently it reaches maturity and full control of its powers more quickly.

In Case Of Fire

Wiser To Stoop Than Crawl When Leaving Burning Room

Upon investigating the immediate cause of 10,000 U.S. deaths by fire each year, Professor John Charles Olsen of Brooklyn's Polytechnic Institute has found that in a large percentage of deaths, burning clothes supplied the deadly fumes. This he verified by setting a variety of fires in an asbestos-lined room, he reported in Industrial & Engineering Chemistry. Woollen and silk clothes, rugs and furnishings produce prussic acid and ammonia as well as carbon monoxide and dioxide. Burning wool also produces toxic hydrogen sulfide. Cotton, rayon, paper, wood and other cellulose produce poisonous concentrations of carbon monoxide and dioxide, and acetic acid which makes smoke acrid and causes coughing.

In general, Professor Olsen and his research arsonists (George E. Ferguson, Leopold Scheflan) found three distinct layers of gases present in their burning room, "one at the ceiling, one on the floor, and an intermediate layer which consisted of more nearly pure air than either of the other two." A few moments of blaze, however, churns the layers together.

From this the investigators conclude that the air in a burning room is best at three or four feet from the floor for one or two minutes, that in speeding to safety it is wiser to stoop than to crawl."—From Time.

Mussolini Clever Linguist

By Daily Reading Keeps Foreign Languages Up To Mark

Signor Mussolini's English, Sir Charles Petrie tells me, has become extremely good. Sir Charles has recently returned from a visit to Rome, which he made with Lord Lymington. During the visit he had several opportunities of conversing with "Il Duce." But if Mussolini's English is good, his French is perfect. With Captain Boering too, he conversed in fluent German, while in addition he has at his command an adequate knowledge of Spanish.

Signor Mussolini confessed the secret of his linguistic versatility. Last thing every evening, in order to insure a sound night's sleep, he reads a book in French, German, English or some other tongue for an hour. Thus he is able to keep his foreign languages perpetually up to the mark.—London Daily Telegraph.

An Old-Time Editor

Georgia Man Composed Articles As He Set Them Up

W. B. Townsend, of Dahlonega, Georgia, who never wrote a line of copy but edited and published a newspaper, singlehanded, for more than 40 years, died in the printshop of his Dahlonega Nugget.

The 78-year-old survivor of the past era of personal journalism sat down to rest on a chair between his ancient printer's stone, where he had set millions of lines of type, composing as he picked out the letters, and little hand press where he turned out papers that circulated over the United States. He didn't get up.

"The editor is sick," was the last news story he ever "wrote." The single line was the last item in a column of local news in that week's Nugget.

A bronze plaque set in the fireplace before which he used to sit and smoke, or write, will be Cobalt's memorial to Dr. William Henry Drummond, poet of the French-Canadian Habitant.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union Fashion

By Ruth Rogers



561

UNDOUBTED SLIMMING LINES AND CHIC

Suitable for normal as well as larger figures.

Seldom is a dress so smart and so slenderizing at the same time.

It has a subtle air of youth. It's the fascinating one-sided rever collar that bows at the opposite shoulder that does it.

In the original dress of black and white crepe silk print, the rever collar was of white crepe silk. The vest, belt and buttons were also of the white crepe. The scalloped outline at the lower end of the rever is particularly modish and minimizes bodice breadth.

This dress in plain navy blue crinkle crepe silk with white trim is most effective.

Style No. 361 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust.

Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No.......... Size..........

Name ....

....

Town ....

....

Britishers In China Feel Currency Slump

Dollar Has Fallen To Half Of Its Former Value

With the silver dollar worth only 25 Canadian cents, half its former value, British residents in China, and in those Crown colonies where Chinese funds are used, are finding themselves extremely hard hit, according to J. E. Barnes, electrical engineer of Hong Kong. "If trade in silver currency ever returns to where it was there will be a tremendous upturn in business," he said.

Mr. Barnes emphasized the extreme poverty of the Chinese pointing out that about 40 or 50 of them manage to live in what would here be considered an ordinary-sized room. In spite of this, they are usually appreciative of the benefits of electricity. Hong Kong has electric lights even in the poorest slums of the city, he stated.

Mr. Barnes was in Montreal on his way back to England for a holiday.

Shrine In Railway Station

The new railway station of Johannesburg, South Africa, is probably the only station in the British Empire, outside of India, equipped with a shrine for the "faithful." An inner room has a praying mat on the floor and a shower bath has been installed so that the "faithful" who enters may perform his ablutions before he enters to pray. As a result "Allah Ho Akbar" ("God is Great") is now intoned in the station before the pious Muslim leaves on a train journey.

New Car Is Success

A new double-decked rail-car with a speed of 125 miles an hour, has been successfully tested at Paris, France. Its 800 horse-power runs on benzol or alcohol, using one-third of a gallon to the mile. It carries eighty passengers, and is being installed on the Paris-Deauville run of the Etat railways, saving 40 minutes on the present time for the journey.

"Divorce is practically unknown in Sweden." The land of safety matches.—Montreal Star.

Search For Floating Gold

Many people Hope For Luck In Finding Ambergris

In two articles in the Journal of the American Museum of Natural History, Robert Cushman Murphy, Curator of Oceanic Birds, assembles the known facts concerning ambergris, which he calls floating gold. The beaches of the Seven Seas have been searched for it. Dr. Murphy has scanned the surf line in Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, and the shore of the Mediterranean for a lump of it, and still hopes that his quest will yet be rewarded. The impression that there is plenty of ambergris about, and that any one may chance upon it sooner or later, seems to be warranted by the encyclopedia's assurance that the treasure may be picked up on the coasts of Brazil, Madagascar, Africa, the East Indies, China, Japan, the Moluccas, and of the West Iidian Isles, particularly the Bahamas. The long Atlantic coast of the United States has been gone over mile by mile. At least forty enthusiasts have called at Dr. Murphy's office to learn whether a peculiar substance they brought with them was the real thing. Only one of them had been lucky enough to find ambergris. He was a prospector who had come upon a wolf in the act of sampling "a large chunk of carrion" on the beach near Nome. Driving the animal away, he appropriated what was left. On being told by the curator that the stuff was actually "floating gold," he exclaimed: "To think if I had been ten minutes sooner that wolf wouldn't have cost me a five-thousand dollar meal.

While ambergris is sometimes cut out of leviathan's vitals, by whaling men, it was known and used by makers of perfumery centuries before the whaler made his discovery. A dealer in ambergris, which he purchased from whaling ships and beachcombers was Captain D. C. Stull of Provincetown, a friend of Dr. Murphy. The biggest sale known to them was that of a London merchant, who obtained £18,360 for a lump of 270 pounds.

Mucilage On Stamps

Is Perfectly Harmless, Says Stamp Maker Expert

World postal officials who suggested raspberry and blueberry flavors for the "sticklage," on postage stamps will not have their gustatory longings fulfilled, but if they like to lick stamps as at present issued they may acquire a square kmeal; if they lick a lot of stamps.

The British American Bank Note Company at Ottawa, which prints a billion postage stamps a year for the Canadian post office, uses potato dextrine for stamp mucilage; a fine potato flour, finer than ordinary flour.

"In Canada potato dextrine has always been used." The Star was told by C. G. Cowan, president of the company; "I have old Canadian stamps on old receipts and vouchers and potato dextrine is used. Some countries use tapioca flour, but that has not been the practice in Canada."

"Is it harmful at all?"

"Not at all," said Mr. Cowan. "Of course, we don't expect people to make a meal of it, but I'd eat it without any fear of the consequences."

The flour is made up with water and boiled and put on the stamps with rollers. It is never touched by hands, and while post office regulations call for a rubber roller or some other artificial means of moistening the mucilage, the general public still sticks to licks.

The potatoes from which the flour is made are grown in Holland, a special kind and the dextrine is made there and imported into Canada.

Modernizing the Navy

Vacuum Cleaners Now Used For Swapping Down Decks

"I would have been home earlier, my dear, but my vacuum cleaner did not function properly."

No, you are wrong. It's the British sailor explaining why he is late.

It has just been announced vacuum cleaners have been issued to deck hands!

Surgeon Vice-Admiral Bond, medical director-general of the navy, has decreed the vacuum cleaner is more healthy than the old bucket and swab method, which made a continual steam arise as the heat of the ship dried the damp decks, promoting chest troubles and rheumatism.

An Important Link

Hopes for further development of international air mail facilities were expressed by Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Williamson, C.B., C.B.E., president of the Universal Postal Union, who accompanied the party on a western tour. Canada, Sir Frederick said, may play an important role in the development of air mail.

Tenant (paying bill)—"Well, I'm square now."

Landlord—"Yes, and I hope you'll soon be round again."

David Crowhurst, formerly a draper in Bromley, Kent, England, who gave H. G. Wells, the novelist, his first job, has died, aged 78.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JUNE 25

JESUS OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR

Golden Text: "All authority hath been given unto Me in heaven and on earth. Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."—Matthew 28:18-20.

A Review By Means Of Allusions

Below are a number of quotations, all alluding to some event or saying in the lessons of the Quarter. Let pupils point out each allusion and tell the incident to which it refers.

O lead my blindness by the hand,
Lead me to Thy familiar feast,
Not here or now to understand,
Yet even here and now to taste
How the Eternal Word of Heaven
On earth in broken bread is given.
Gladstone

Lord, grant us grace to love Thee so
That, glad of heart and glad of face,
At last we may sit high or low,
Each in his place.
—Christina Rossetti

The rich are fairly jumping through the needle's eye—flocks of 'em—sheep at a gap.—C. E. Montague.

Remember that in this world every mountain top of privilege is girdled by the vales of lowly duty.—Henry Van Dyke.

A photographer makes his sensitive plate, exposes it to just the rays of light he chooses, dips it into the proper solutions, and holds it up to the light to see if the picture is there. What else did this Great Teacher do one day but hold up those souls to the light to find if the reflection of the Son of God were fastened there? —J. M. Stifler.

Frenick knew about all the raw things of life. He'd had the spongeful of hyssop against his lips, and yet—somehow—he was never beaten.—Warwick Deeping.

There is sighing in the pallid sprays
Of these old olives, as if they kept
Their pitying watch in Nature's faithful ways,
As on that night when the disciples slept.—Katherine Lee Bates..

What is a generation profited if it gains the whole world of means by which to live and loses its soul, the spiritual ends of which to live?—Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Jesus looked upon His teaching as a revelation, upon His deeds as a revelation, and upon Himslf as a revelation. These cannot be torn apart without violence. It would be like tearing the seamless robe.—John McDowell.

"Well, how did you like the sermon? Asking that question has become a habit which it will probably take centuries to eradicate. It is a demon which can be cast out only by prayer and fasting."

And there be palms
Whereof the happy people strewing cried,
"Hosanna in the highest."
—Longfellow.

Japanese Army Offers Condolences To China

Sorry For Losses Sustained In Fighting Around Peiping

The Japanese army which recently threatened to occupy Peiping as part of a camgaign to clear the Chinese from the southern side of the great wall of China offered their recent foes condolences on the loss of Chinese lives in the hostilities.

Marking the second time a Japanese 'plane ever landed at this metropolis, a Japanese bomber—minus the bombs—came down on the Chinese airport at the outskirts of the city. It carried a representative of the Japanese army seeking a responsible Chinese official to whom he could hand the condolences.

Finding no one with authority at the airport, he took off again in the 'plane, flew over the Japanese legation and dropped a letter within a metal cylinder which requested the Japanese legation officials to convey the message to Chinese military leaders.

Handicraft Exhibition

Canadian Handicraft Guild To Hold Exhibit In Montreal

The forthcoming handicraft exhibition of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild will bring to Montreal many of the handicraft workers of Quebec who pursue various domestic arts during their spare time on the farms. It will be the first trip to the metropolis for some of them. A detailed program has been drawn up and co-operation has been promised by the branches of the guild in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island; by associated societies such as the Art Association of Montreal, the Women's Union Catholique des Cultivateurs, and affiliated societies such as the handicrafts association, of Canada, Toronto, and the Mount Allison Handicrafts Guild, Sackville.

Wisdom Of Nature

Mangrove trees do not scatter seed as most trees do, as they would be swept by the water which covers the roots at high tide. The young plants are developed on the tree instead and then fall like spears into the mud below.

She: "This is an ideal spot for a picnic."

He: "It must be. Fifty million insects can't be wrong."

Two herrings a day will provide a man with all the protein he needs, declare English scientists.

Mars Not Inhabited

Such Is the Conclusion Reached By Scientists

Amateur astronomers and poultry raisers received a shock when the former learned Mars was uninhabited, and the latter that it was necessary to vaccinate healthy chickens.

Proof that there is insufficient oxygen in the bands around Mars to sustain life as we know it on the earth has been supplied through the medium of infra-red photography, Dr. W. S. Adams of Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, California told delegates to the fifth Pacific Science Congress.

Dr. Adams said recent developments in photography showed clearly that the oxygen content of Mars bands was probably less than one-tenth of one per cent.

"A shock to amateur astronomers," commente Dr. J. S. Plaskett, director of the Dominion astronomical observatory at Victoria, B.C., "but the truth must be told."

He added that it definitely set aside the idea of life on Mars as we know it on earth.

Addressing the animal diseases section of the congress, Dr. J. R. Beach of the College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Cal., said mosquitoes will carry fowl-pox from diseased to healthy chickens. Vaccination against the infection was the practice on many farms, the operation age being from 30 to 90 days.

Summer fallowing has reduced foot-rot diseases in western Canada, R. A. W. Henry, University of Alberta, told the delegates. He added that the effect of summerfallow in reducing severity of foot-rot varied with the seasons.

Must Protect Forests

Canada and U.S. Are Given Significant Warning

Although not named other than as "countries on the eastern side of the Pacific," Canada and the United States are given significant warning to check devastation of their forest area by fire in a resolution passed by the Forestry and Meteorology section of the Fifth Pacific Science Congress.

Following a meeting, a select committee consisting of Dr. C. D. Howe, dean of the faculty of forestry, University of Toronto; E. H. Bowie, of the United States weather bureau, San Francisco; S. Fujiwhara, Japan, and Dr. D. Y. Lin, China, prepared the following resolution:

"Whereas in many countries of the Pacific basin, especially in those on the eastern side of the ocean, forest fires are increasing in number and destructiveness:

"Be it resolved that the Pacific Science Congress invite attention of the countries concerned to the necessity of vigorous action in the suppression of forest fires in an effort to reduce the great depletion of standing timber, the destruction by uncontrolled floods and loss by soil erosion."

Scientists Honored

Seven Delegates To Pacific Science Congress Given Degrees By British Columbia University

Seven distinguished delegates to the fifth Pacific Science Congress were selected by the senate of the University of British Columbia for honorary degrees of doctor of laws and letters.

The following received degrees: Dr. Charles J. Gravier, professor of zoology, French National Museum, Paris; Professor G. I. Taylor, Yarrow Research Professor of the Royal Society of Great Britain; Dr. Shinkishi Hatai, professor, Imperial University, Tokyo; Prof. G. Van Iterson, director of laboratory for technical botany, University of Delft, Holland; Dr. W. T. Wayland Vaughan, director of Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, California; Dr. H. M. Tory, chairman of the National Research Council of Canada and president of the fifth Pacific Science Congress; Dr. Wen Hao Wong, director of the geological survey of Peiping, China, who was unable to attend the Congress.

Making Large Advances

Canned Meat Exports Eight Times Greater Than Previous Year

Canned meat is a Canadian export which has been making large advances during the past year. During the 12 months ending April the export volume total was 657,661 pounds, which was about eight times greater than the 78,810 pounds exported in the previous twelve months. Last month's export alone, 67,271 pounds, was within striking distance of the total for the entire 12 months of the previous year.

The Vicious Circle

There has been as yet no break in the vicious circle in which enormous expenditure calls for oppressive taxation, oppressive taxation lowers the energy of industry, a debilitated industry gives less employment, and less employment calls for greater expenditure by the state.

Alfalfa, once seeded, remains down for five or more years, and is therefore especially suited for permanent hay and pasture fields.

Britain And U. S. Reaching Agreement On Stabilization Of Currency

London, Eng.—An agreement for the stabilization of British and United States currencies, which the French Government insists is the first essential for any progress in the world economic conference, was said in American delegation quarters to be fairly complete save for the vital matter as to the rates at which control should begin.

It was explained in well informed quarters that the level of $4.05 at which it was rumored in financial and conference circles that stabilization was likely to start had been used merely hypothetically by experts for the purpose of discussion, but that no agreement had yet been reached as to the level.

Earlier Georges Bonnet, French finance minister, indicated he had considered the American delegation had agreed to dollar stabilization when he acceded to the election of James A. Cox as chairman of the monetary commission.

Prime Minister R. B. Bennett himself, is representing Canada on the monetary committee, while Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Canadian finance minister, and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner in London, are members of the economic committee.

If the pound and the dollar should be stabilized with relation to each other somewhat above $4, it was explained that this would represent considerable concession by the British, who had first insisted that sterling must be reduced substantially below the high levels reached in terms of dollars since the United States abandoned the gold standard.

French quarters still displayed considerable apprehension over the starting point for currency control, reflecting fears that further sharp depreciation of the dollar might dislodge France from the gold standard.

Both British and American policies, however, are designed chiefly to lift the level of commodity prices and it was suggested that an Anglo-American agreement might be made to fix the two currencies in relation to each other while permitting them to fluctuate against the franc and other gold currencies.

This would be a change in British policy which has favored stabilizing the pound with the franc since the United States left gold.

Behind the prosaic walls of the steering committee of the monetary commission a change in procedure was made, which may have the highest importance for the functioning of the conference.

The Swedish delegate proposed that the speech of Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, be accepted as the basis of discussion.

Nations In Tariff Truce

Premier MacDonald Asks All Countries To Join At Once

London, Eng.—Adherence of four more nations to the world tariff truce, making a total of 19 countries pledged not to raise new trade barriers during the period of the world economic conference, was announced by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain at the opening of the session recently.

Mr. MacDonald, chairman of the conference, appealed to the other countries to join so that the press of the world could record the first achievement of the conference to end the world economic warfare.

The Netherlands, Finland, Denmark and Roumania have joined nations subscribing to the tariff armistice, the Prime Minister announced.

Mr. MacDonald explained that for the time being the tariff truce terms provided for its continuance without further resolutions, but that if a resolution were necessary, it would be submitted.

Party Includes Westerners

Number Going To England To Attend Oxford Group House Party

Montreal. — Oxford-bound Canadians from Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Montreal in the Canadian Pacific liners, "Duchess of Richmond," and "Duchess of Athol," en route to take part in the first house party of the Oxford group since their return from North America, indicate the rapid growth of the group in Canada.

Sailing on the "Duchess of Athol" are a number of westerners who attended the Canadian house-party held at Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, before the British visitors embarked on the "Empress of Australia," with a number from Toronto and Montreal.

Paying Visit To West

Ottawa, Ont.—Hector Charlesworth, chairman of te radio broadcasting commission, is leaving on a visit to western Canada to make a direct examination of the broadcasting situation for the commission, it was announced here.

W. N.N U. 1999

Wage Increase

Flour Milling Company Announces Ten Per Cent. Increase

Montreal, Que.—Employees of Robin Hood Mills, Limited, in all plants across the Dominion, will receive a 10 per cent. increase in wages effective July 1, it was announced here by Charles Fitz, general manager, upon his return from a trip to western Canada.

"I found a spirit of optimism on the prairies," Mr. Fitz said, "and must say that it is several years since I have seen the crops looking as well as they do now. Moisture is plentiful and even southern Saskatchewan, which has suffered so much from drouth these past few years, has had plenty of rain and crops are in good condition.

"Business generally during the past 60 days has shown some improvement with us both in domestic and export markets. This may be accounted for by the fact that stocks in buyers' hands were generally very light and the advance in the market influenced purchases for future shipment in greater quantities than has been the custom for the past year or two."

British Trust Seeks Control

Would Like To Handle Canadian Marconi Company

New York.—The New York Herald-Tribune says that negotiations long under way for Imperial and International Communications, Limited, the large British trust which has a monopoly on the Empire's foreign communications, to obtain control of Canadian Marconi Company are reported as being pursued with renewed vigor. The Herald-Tribune continues:

"At present there are six telegraph and cable companies operating in Canada, the major portion of the business being with foreign countries. As the majority of the messages pass through the hands of Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Telegraph companies, which have working agreements with Western Union and Postal Telegraph, Canadian interests are reported as favoring some plan whereby a Canadian system might convey these messages to their ultimate destination."

General Smuts Cheered

Given Rousing Reception By Delegates To Economic Conference

London, Eng.—General Smuts, who is Deputy Prime Minister of South Africa, was the only one of eight speakers to be cheered as he went to the rostrum in the world economic conference assembly hall.

There was a roar of applause as the goateed old man was called upon by Prime Minister MacDonald and walked to the front of the meeting hall. He listened for a moment in bowed appreciation.

Despite his 63 years, General Smuts appears fair-haired rather than grey, and is hale, hearty, vigorous figure. He flew here, 6,000 miles, from South Africa.

Win Sweepstake

Oshawa, Ont.—Word of their drawing about $20,000 in Canadian funds from a sweepstake conducted by the government of Liechtenstein, a principality in the mountains of central Europe, reached Harry Breakell and his wife here. The sweepstake ticket, on the English Derby, cost Breakell, who signed himself "Lucky," about $1.50. He purchased the ticket from a chance acquaintance.

Car Halts Runaway

Toronto, Ont.—With the use of his automobile H. Oakley stopped a runaway team and prevented what threatened to be a serious accident. When the team bolted, Oakley raced after them, drew in front of them and slackened his speed until he felt the tongue of the wagon against his car He continued to retard his pace until the horses were slowed to a walk.

Seeking Distance Record

Havre, France.—Paul Codos and Aime Rossi, French speed pilots, sailed for New York aboard the "Champlain" with an aeroplane in which they plan to make a distance flight from Detroit to Europe. They hope to set a new straight line distance record.

Better To Perspire

Chatham, Ont.—If you are too hot to perspire—it's sunstroke, according to Dr. W. A. Elgie here. No matter how hot the day, as long as humans perspire freely there is no danger of prostration from the heat.

London, Eng.—In precise terms Prime Minister R. B. Bennett submitted Canada's case before the world economic conference. He pressed for concerted international action to raise the world level of wholesale prices.

MANY NATIONS ARE SUPPORTING TARIFF TRUCE

London, Eng.—The world economic conference is moving toward realities. More nations have joined the temporary tariff truce. Behind the scenes the pieces are shifting on the international chess board into new combinations; the gold countries of Europe are getting together.

Banking experts are grappling with currency stabilization, and the lobbies are full of gossip of bilateral trade agreements. Great Britain and the United States jointly call for reduction in excessive tariffs; in a world of high protection Holland raises a belated voice for wholesale tariff reductions.

The increase to 19 in the number of nations joining the temporary tariff truce was not the only bright factor. Not long after Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald had announced adhesion of the Netherlands, Roumania, Denmark and Finland, he called—and the plea was echoed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, of the United States, and amplified by Maxim Litvinoff, of Russia—for world-wide agreement in the truce.

War debts were temporarily settled by the United States' acceptance of a payment of $10,000,000 made by the United Kingdom in silver, and the atmosphere was lightened by President Roosevelt's invitation to Britain to send representatives for a conference on the debts, although the president made it plain only congress has power to make any revision.

War debts are barred from the agenda of the world conference but following emphatic declarations by Britain, Italy, Germany, Poland, South Africa and other nations that final settlement of war debts is essential to world-wide recovery, the conference could not fail to have been affected by the pre-debt payment uncertainty.

The statements of policy given the conference by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Secretary Hull, were in accord on a wide range of points, notably in an urgent demand for reduction of the excessive tariff barriers blocking world trade, and the United States delegation particularly welcomed the British program as brightening prospects for the conference's success.

Furthermore, it was authoritatively learned the conference of British, United States and French treasury and Central Bank experts which has been at grips with the troubled question of currency stabilization, saw much improved prospects of reaching an agreement on de facto stabilization.

Three figures dominated the conference scene as the nations, big and little, submitted plans, proposals and suggestions in the plenary session. They were Neville Chamberlain, in precise phrase advancing the British plan; Cordell Hull, in more general terms, pleading earnestly for international co-operation, and stocky Maxim Litvinoff, careless of the fate of capitalistic nations, yet offering a billion dollars' worth of orders—always conditional on the provision of satisfactory credits.

The British spokesman was emphatic that action must be taken simultaneously in the financial, monetary and economic spheres alike. The United Kingdom "will spare neither goodwill nor determination in our efforts to secure success," he promised. Mr. Chamberlain saw three great pathways to a solution:

1. Final settlement of reparations and war debts.
2. Abrogation of controls on exchange movements, and resumption of international trading:
3. Co-ordination of production and marketing, removal of prohibitions and similar trade barriers, and reduction of excessive tariffs in order to promote a normal flow of international trade.

ON TRADE MISSION



Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who has sailed for England to reorganize the Ontario office in London and to lay the foundation of a greater overseas market trade between Great Britain and Ontario.

Small European Nations Would Follow Mussolini

If Big Powers Do Not Find Solution To Economic Problem

London, Eng.—The small nations of Europe have turned longing eyes toward Rome and a possible bloc under Benito Mussolini's distatorship as the big powers, undecided over war debts and monetary stabilization, threatened progress of the world economic conference.

"Should United States, Great Britain and France fail to point the way out of the economic morass at the world economic conference," Emile Francqui, the veteran Belgian diplomat, told the Associated Press "the small nations of Europe will cluster about one statesman capable of leadership—Mussolini.

"Il Duce is fostering sensible ideas for united action while the great powers are talking about civilization dropping over the abyss, but doing nothing. The small nations, crying for leadership, will follow Mussolini.

May Meet At Rome

Important Meeting Being Considered By Four Governments

London, Eng.—An important meeting of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, Premier Mussolini, Premier Daladier and Chancellor Hitler in Rome at the end of June, is being considered by the four government chiefs, it was revealed recently.

Premier Mussolini, Italian quarters said, is anxious to initiate his four-power pact for European peace by sensatonal face-to-face interviews with the other statesmen.

Regardless of whether the "Big Four" accedes to Rome's wishes, it is understood the first meeting under the four-power pact will be held in Rome before the Geneva disarmament debate resumes July 3rd.

Decreased Revenues

Ottawa, Ont.—Considerable reductions in Dominion revenue during the first two months of the present fiscal year (April and May), are shown in the figures released by the Department of National Revenue. The customs and excise revenue in the two months has dropped $7,101,405, as compared with the correspond'ng months last year, and the income tax revenue has fallen $7,057,437.

Wage Increase

New York.—Harvey S. Firestone announced that all his companies and stores through the United States would increase the pay of employees 10 per cent., effective June 15.

13,000 FRENCH VETERANS "INVADE" LONDON



The British capital woke quite early one morning recently to find 13,000 French soldiers "invading" the city. Fortunately for the sleepy Londoners, it was a peaceful invasion and the Foreign Office knew all about it. Here we see some of the 13,000 French ex-service men of the "Croix de Feu" marching in procession to Whitehall and the Cenotaph.

Canada's Foreign-Born Population

Saskatchewan Has Largest Number Whose Parents Are Not British

Ottawa, Ont.—Out of a total population of 921,785 at the last census, Saskatchewan had 396,619 persons whose parents were foreign-born. Those with Canadian-born parents numbered 219,289, while 170,356 had Empire-born fathers and mothers, a report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics says.

Ontario had the next largest number of residents with foreign-born parents, these totalling 369,208.

The offspring of parents both foreign born in the other provinces was: Alberta, 309,325; Manitoba, 239,781; British Columbia, 163,938; Quebec, 157,492; Nova Scotia, 13,657; New Brunswick, 7,331; Yukon and North West Territories, 1,281, and Prince Edward Island, 513.

Overland Rates For Ships

Apply For Hull Insurance On Ships For Voyage From Vancouver To Regina

Vancouver, B.C.—Marine insurance agents were nonplussed when asked for rates on hull insurance on M.S. Vancouver City for a voyage from Vancouver to Regina. No marine insurance company has overland rates for ships.

However, the matter was simplified when it was learned the Vancouver Merchants' exchange wanted protection for the big model of M.S. Vancouver City, which was installed in the exchange by the ship's owner, Sir William Reardon Smith.

The model is to go on exhibition at the World's Grain Show at Regina and the exchange sought protection for it for the "voyage." This was obtained when it was realized it was not a full-grown vessel that was going to cross the mountains.

BRITAIN MAKES PAYMENT TO U.S. ON WAR DEBT

London, Eng.—Payment of $10,000,000 in silver on Great Britain's war debt obligation of $75,500,000 due the United States was announced to the House of Commons by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a statement which acknowledged the "debt, pending final settlement."

Simultaneously the Chancellor stated formal debt negotiations between Great Britain and United States would be started at Washington as soon as possible in accordance with President Roosevelt's reply to the British remittance.

The United States accepted the partial payment ,the Chancellor declared, "without prejudicing the freedom of either government in subsequent discussions."

News of the arrangement was hailed by the American delegation to the world economic conference and the Chancellor with high hopes that it might open the way for genuine progress toward economic rehabilitation.

The partial payment, Mr. Chamberlain told an enthusiastically cheering house, will be made in silver at 50 cents a fine ounce and constitues Great Britain's acknowledgment of her obligation to America under the war debt account.

Labor and Liberal spokesmen, applauding the arrangement, joined Mr. Chamberlain in praising President Roosevelt for his acceptance of the scheme of payment.

"The difficult and delicate problem has been adjusted," the Chancellor announced in revealing the results of several days' anxious negotiations between London and Washington.

"It is a good augury for the success of the world economic conference and may prove the first step toward complete and final settlement of the whole of the war debts."

The Chancellor revealed that the British Government had hoped it would be possible for United States to accede to a request that the payment of the June instalment be postponed pending discussion of the war debts as a whole.

"They (the British government) maintained this hope up to a very recent date," the Chancellor continued. "In the end it became clear that it could not be realized. They therefore had to decide upon their course of action in these circumstances as they found them."

The Amtrican president was congratulated by Sir Stafford Cripps, Labor spokesman, for "the realism with which he has faced the situation."

Sir Herbert Samuel, Liberal leader, expressed his "deep appreciation of President Roosevelt's action in acceding to the agreement, which was a profound retlief to all."

It was indicated in the House of Commons that Great Britain's $10,000,000 debt instalment actually cost her around $7,000,000, inasmuch as it was tendered in silver at the rate of 50 cents an ounce, under which debt remittances were permitted under recent congress authorization up to $200,000,000.

Premier Bennett Outlines Canada's Case Before World Conference

Pay Debts In Silver

Twenty Million Ounces Of Silver Received At Bombay

Washington.—Twenty million ounces of silver has been received at Bombay, India, by the United States as payment of the $10,000,000 British war debt instalment.

Great Britain, however, is responsible for its delivery to United States.

The state department also disclosed that the federal assay office in New York had received 2,000,000 ounces of silver from Italy, meeting its partial payment of $1,000,000.

The silver was received by the United States government at 50 cents an ounce, under the inflation law passed recently by the special session, authorizing Mr. Roosevelt to accept a maximum of $200,000,000 in debt payments in silver.

Seeking Home In Canada

Baroness From Austria Wants To Settle In Dominion

Montreal, Que.—Eager to find a Canadian home for herself, her Austrian husband and their two children, the Baroness Von Ritschi will tour Canada within a week or so, she told newspapermen here as she boarded a Canadian National Railways train for New York. The baroness is well known as a distinguished painter in miniatures under her maiden name of Lorna Burgoyne.

An Englishwoman, Baroness Von Ritschi divides her time between her husband's Austrian estate and her native Devonshire. She and her husband have decided to settle in Canada and the tour of the Dominion is expected to find them a suitable home. The baroness hopes to found an association of Canadian miniature painters.

Wheat Exports

Considerable Increase In Exports Shown Over Same Period Last Year

Ottawa, Ont.—The export of wheat in May totalled 21,464,848 bushels valued at $13,604,791, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This compares with 15,543,013 bushels valued at $9,626,965 for the corresponding month last year, an increase in quantity of 5,921,835 bushels and an increase in value of $3,437,826.

The export to the United Kingdom last month was 13,086,521 bushels valued at $7,894,456, compared with 7,184,698 bushels at $4,378,962 in May a year ago, an increase in quantity of 82 per cent. and in value of 80 per cent.

Lake Monster Seen Again

Indians Report Reappearance Of Ogopogo In Lake Okanagan

Vernon, B.C.—The Indians have again seen "Auck," the Okanagan lake monster the whites have learned these last few years to call Ogopogo.

On Jun 8, three Indians were towing logs along the eastern shore of the north arm of Okanagan Lake, when suddenly they heard a sound and out of the rushes rose an enormous head.

Its fierce expression was too much for the men on the log. One promptly fell into the water and the others made off along the shore.

The Long Trail

Spokane, Wash.—Stoddard King, humorist, newspaper columnist and author of "There's a Long, Long Trail," is dead, a victim of sleeping sickness. He was 43.

But this alone would not solve the immediate difficulties of the producers of primary products, he told the conference. The accumulated carryover of 350,000,000 bushels of wheat could be dealt effectively with only by international agreement involving a possible reduction of acreage sown to wheat until the abnormal carryover which continued to depress the market had beein disposed of.

Prime Minister Bennett described as "most reassuring" the statement of Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, that the world's greatest wheat-importing country recognized the necessity of such action.

The conference, however, was in substantial agreement, said Mr. Bennett, on these points:

(1) The general level of wholesale prices must be raised.

(2) An international monetary standard should be restored as soon as practicable.

(3) Consistent with the national economic systems, the channels of trade must be cleared.

The real problem, Mr. Bennett declared, was how could those ends be achieved.

The Prime Minister opened his speech to the world economic conference by indicating how Canada, although relatively small in population, had achieved a position of world importance. In 1932 she attained fifth rank among the exporting countries of the world, her exports being exceeded only by those of the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and France.

Canada therefore was deeply concerned with the outcome of the conference.

Canada was agreed, the Prime Minister continued, that the monetary and economic aspects of the depression were inseparably interwoven and that a solution must be sought by simultaneous action.

"On the monetary side we are wholeheartedly in agreement with the program outlined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom," said Mr. Bennett. "I wish, however, to stress a few points of his program which we believe should receive even greater emphasis than he gave to them.

"In the first place I wish to urge with all the pwoer at my command that the two greatest trading and creditor nations represented at the conference should at the earliest possible moment reach agreement upon a de facto stabilization of their exchange rates.

"I am aware how exceedingly difficult this will be under existing conditions but it is clear that without such agreement this conference will fail in the purpose for which it is called. The United Kingdom and the United States must agree to stabilize their currencies in relation to each other and, if a common price-raising policy can be agreed upon, in relation to the gold franc.

"The ratios originally selected may be provisional, but they should represent so far as may be ascertainable the real and permanent value of the rspeective currencies as determined by the relative price structurs and the balance of payments.

"Such a program could be progressively extended to the smaller countries.

"As one of the smaller countries whose economic life has been seriously affected by erratic fluctuations in the world's basic currencies, Canada will endeavor to maintain the value of its dollar on a stabilized basis in London and New York when these two centres agree to establish a stable relationship between their currencies."

Exchange stabilization was the immediate necessity, but the world level of wholesale prices must be raised by concerted international action, the Canadian Prime Minister declared.

United States Takes Stock Of Recent War Debt Payments

Washington.—Europe paid a little more than eight per cent. of the $144,180,000 war debt instalments and other countries immediately fell into line behind the United Kingdom to seek a review of the debt agreements from President Roosevelt.

One after another, the diplomatic representatives of the debtor nations called at the state department to present the decisions of their governments, until finally the line up showed paymnts from five nations, defaults by five and probable defaults by three others. One nation alone — Finland—paid in full the instalment due.

In all, the payments—$10,000,000 from Great Britain, about $1,000,000 from Italy, a maximum of $180,000 from Czecho-Slovakia, $25,000 from Roumania and the full payment of $148,592 from Finland—totalled $11,353,592.

France, Poland, Belgium, Jugoslavia, and Lithuania defaulted. Similar action by Hungary, Latvia and Estonia was indicated.

Meanwhile, the debt controversy had its inevitable echo in congress, but this time it was a statement by Senator Borah, Idaho Independent Republican, supporting President Roosevelt's action in receiving partial payments.

"If the economic conference breaks down it will be due to the attitude of the debtor nations," Borah said. "They seem determ'ned to make the debts the whole thing."

"They may wreck the conference, and if they do, the economic misery and loss which will ensue will be far in excess of any benefit they might secure by cancellation of the debts."

Old Convict Ship "Success" Is Interesting Exhibit Shown At Century Of Progress Fair

A 143-year-old convict ship that once spent five years at the bottom of Sydney Harbor, Australia, and then sailed the Atlantic under her own canvas the year the "Titanic" went down rests on the lake-front at Chicago as an exhibit of the Century of Progress Exposition.

The vessel, the old "Success," a merchantman before she was fitted out with cells and instruments of torture, is believed to be the oldest ship afloat.

Aboard her are the almost airless dungeons, the condemned cells, whipping posts, manacles, branding irons, punishment balls, the leaden-tipped cat-o'-nine tails and the coffin bath. The craft is practically unchanged after all these years, nothing being omitted but the human freight.

The "Success" was first launched as an armed East India merchantman, with beautiful brass guns bristling from her sides and fitted handsomely for the reception aboard of princes, nabobs, and wealthy traders of the Orient, whose spices, teas, ivories and jewels she carried over the seas to all parts of the earth. Broken only by an occasional conflict with a pirate craft the "Success" had an honored life of the ocean until 1802, when she was first chartered by the British Government to transport to Australia some classes of offenders from the home jails, who, at that time, were sentenced to from seven years to the term of natural life.

The former convict ship is massively built throughout of solid Burmese teak, a wood which for resistance to decay has no equal in the world. The craft is 135 feet long with a beam of 30 feet. Her solid sides are in places two and a half feet thick. Her square cut stern and quarter galleries stamp her at once with the hall-mark of antiquity. Although her high bluff bows shows that she could never distinguish herself with speed, pains were taken to make her trim and smart. Remnants of great gilded scrolls on the sides of the vessel have been brought to light. Raised high aloft forward, the forecastle head bears at its extremity a symbol of innocence and beautiful womanhood in an original figurehead of exquisite design.

The vessel, a queer looking craft, strongly reminiscent of bygone days, is fitted with cells throughout. The cells on the lower deck, strong and gloomy, were used for the worst type of criminals. The vessel consists of three decks in all, a top deck, 'tween deck, and a lower deck. Convicts given a transportation term, in excess of seven years, were placed in solitary confinement for two years in a cell on the lower deck. The cells had very little ventilation, an opening over the door allowing a sufficient amount of air through. Special misdemeanor cells, known as the black cells, were located at the stern end of the lower deck. In the black holes the doors fit as tightly as valves and close with a "swish," excluding all air except what can filter through the perforated iron plate which was placed over the bars above the door, in order to make the hole as dark as possible. A stout iron ring was fastened about knee high in the shelving back of the cell and through the ring the right hand of the prisoner was passed and then handcuffed to the left wrist. He was thus prevented from standing upright or lying down, and was obliged to stoop or lean against the shelving side of the vessel as it rolled to and fro on the waters.

On the 'tween deck, cells, barely large enough to accommodate two persons, housed as many as six and seldom less than four at any time. The cells line the sides of the vessel, while along the centre of the decks various types of torture were carried out.

Famous Tree Felled

Giant Of South Africa Was Destroyed By White Ants

Durban has just lost its famous red milk-wood tree, which was centuries old, 110 feet high, and possessed a trunk diameter of 15½ feet. It was felled by axes not because it was in the grip of senile decay, but because it had been attacked by white ants, which had eaten into it until it was a danger to the neighborhood.

How old it was nobody knows, but, at least, it was in leaf when the earliest explorers reached Natal, and has been a landmark in South Africa ever since Durban came into being.—London Sunday Pictorial.

"Have you ever noticed how many fools there are in the world?"

"I have. And I've noticed something more. Everybody thinks there are a lot of fools in the world, but the queer part of it is there is always one more than any one person notices."

The first apple trees in British Columbia were planted about 1850, but not until after the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886 were there many trees planted for commercial orchards.

W. N N U. 1999

Some Great Walkers

Record Of Their Journeyings Would Have Been Interesting

The late Dan O'Leary covered more ground than the poet Wordsworth, who, according to DeQuincey, traversed a distance as far as seven times around the world. The Irish walker's score is said to have been 300,000 miles. To the exercise the poet, says De Quincey, "was indebted for a life of unclouded happiness and we for much of what is most excellent in his writings." The man who walked his competitors off their feet could claim equal happiness, for he was the soul of good nature and had an active sense of humor, but he wrote nothing. Like his rival, Edward Payson Weston, he never kept a diary of his tours. Nor did Rousseau, who was another great walker. The philosopher said when his walking days were over: "What I most regret is that I kept no record of my journeyings. Never have I thought so much, existed so much, lived so much, been so much myself, if I may dare to say it, as when I went alone and afoot."

O'Leary and Weston did not walk in vain, professionals though they were. They set an example to a people who preferred to use the horse and wagon, the trolley and later motor cars. Walking clubs are now to be found everywhere. Medical men have been impressed by the halth and long life of indefatigable walkers. — New York Times.

Confidence Not Misplaced

English Picture House Manager Proved Patrons Were Honest

In an English movie house the other night nearly a thousand people sat waiting for the feature picture. The projection machine broke down and the management announced that the patrons would be refunded their money at the box office. But as there were different prices the problem arose as to various claims for remuneration. The manager merely put his customers on their honor. And when the last payment was made the receipts and the money paid out corresponded to a penny.

It is a marked characteristic of the sturdy middle-class Englishman that he only wants that which is his. A whole volume could be written on that little incident to show how a highly civilized people can have ingrained into them a sense of personal responsibility. Call it honesty or honor or what you will, behind it is a social conscience which explains why London police do not have to carry guns and rarely even carry billies and why Old Bailey, the one criminal court in all London, only needs to hold sessions three days a week. The good Englishman knows no higher duty than the responsibility of individual citizenship.—Detroit Free Press.

One Penalty Of Civilization

No Matter Where People Go News Will Follow Them

It is one of the penalties of civilization that it becomes increasingly difficult to escape from news. There was a time when during an ocean voyage one could escape from the wheel of things, forget that people were doing lots and lots of things which were of no real interest, in fact take a complete holiday from the newspapers. Now alas! the passenger in a liner finds a newspaper on his breakfast table and the world is always with him. We had always imagined that one of the compensations of prison life was its detachment from outside events. It seems that we were mistaken. At present the prisoners are called together and the news is read to them by the governor or the chaplain. Now a further experiment is to be tried. Each week prisoners are, in certain prisons, to be supplied with a typewritten summary of world news which they can read in their cells.—London Saturday Night.

A Rare Sight

A tourist who was travelling through the Kalahari Desert happened to meet an old inhabitant and his son.

"It looks as though it's going to rain."

"Well, I hope so; not so much for myself, as for my boy. I've seen it rain."

Very Sensible Too

When you want to "bawl out" somebody, write it out. Take a lot of time and make it strong. Then lay it aside until next day for mailing. Next day tear it up and throw it away. You will feel better and it has served its purpose.

A new fifty-passenger bus in Germany has wheels equipped with solid rubber elastic tires and can attain a speed of 46½ miles an hour.

"How much would you give for hair like mine?"

"I don't know. How much did you!"

England's Great Storm

Hurricane Raged For Nearly a Week In November, 1703

Saturday, November 27, 1703, just a year after Queen Anne had come to the throne, was the date of the most terrible storm known in history. The hurricane started with a high gale on the Wetdnesday. On Friday night it began to increase in violence and raged through most of Saturday, and the whole of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, so much so that people were afraid to go to bed, and took refuge in their cellars. Some thought the end of the world had come. All over the country roofs and walls and palings were blown down, parks stripped of their trees. Many persons lost their lives. The destruction to shipping was terrible. Almost every boat in the Thames was reduced to matchwood, and many vessels of the Fleet were wrecked. It was during this storm that the first Eddystone Lighthouse, which had only been built four years before, toppled over into the waves, carrying with it the architect and five of his friends.

Duty On Woollens

Representatives Of British Textile Trades Coming To Canada For Discussions

H. B. Shackleton, president of the British Woollen and Worsted Trades Federation, is completing preparations to go to Canada shortly for preliminary discussions regarding the the application of the British textile trade for revision in Canadian customs duties, which will come before the new Canadian tariff board some time late this summer.

Mr. Shackleton will open discussions with Chairman George H. Sedgewick, of the board, and with leaders of the Canadian textile industry. Much preliminary work in the way of reaching agreement on methods of computing production costs and the like remains to be done before the board takes up the British case. When the case finally comes before the board, Mr. Shackleton will be accompanied by Alfred Crowther and Isaac Smith, representatives of the British textile trade.

Required Careful Attention

Strange Way Priests Kept Track Of Egyptian Year

A rooster is supposed to crow only at dawn, except when he is victimized by a full moon, but M. Ilin, the author of an interesting book recently published entitled "What Time Is It?" says a cock will crow in the middle of the night, moon or no moon. According to M. Ilin, who describes some of the earliest forms of telling the time, there was once a clock which required more supervision than Big Ben. It was in the temple of Osiris on one of the islands of the Nile. Actually this clock was a series of 360 vessels, attended by as many priests. Every day one priest filled his vessel with milk and the milk emptied out in exactly 24 hours. Then another priest filled up the next vessel, and so forth during the whole of the Egyptian year of 360 days.

Treatment For Severe Burns

Human Faces Burned Beyond Recognition Can Be Made Over

A new "bath" treatment for widespread body burns and latest methods of rebuilding burned faces were described before the American Medical Association at Milwaukee.

Human faces literally burned beyond recognition now can be made over by surgeons, said Dr. Howard L. Updegraff, of Hollywood. Old and new photographs and plaster models are used as guides in the process.

When eyelids are burned away, new ones can be made of skin from other parts of the body. Noses and ears, almost obliterated, may be restored by manipulations of the skin.

Trading Business Brisk

One-Legged Man Gets Right Shoes For Left Ones

Accumulated shoes for the left foot of Otto Wilbarger, Maumee, Ohio, who lost his left leg in an accident 15 years ago, has prompted him to search for trades.

A Maumee newspaper recently printed a story that Wilbarger wished to trade left shoes for right ones. Newspapers throughout the country reprinted the story and Wilbarger has received letters from many persons offering to "swap."

Wilbarger has sent left shoes to persons in Washington, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Wyoming and in return has received right shoes.

Persistent Suitor—"Is Miss Wilson at home?"

Servant—"I'm sorry, sir."

Persistent Suitor—"You won't forget to tell her that I called?"

Servant—"No sir; I'll go and tell her this minute."

The class had been instructed to write an essay on winter. One child's attempt, read as follows: "In winter it is very cold. Many old people die in winter, and many birds also go to a warmer climate."

A swimmer declares that nothing is so thrilling as the first dip of the season. It certainly does take one's breath away, as a rule.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union Fashion

By Ruth Rogers



713

WHO SAID FEMININE? ISN'T IT ADORABLE?

So fresh and smart for lovely spring days.

Crisp white organdie puffed sleeves and bow adorn this navy blue and white crepe silk printed model.

The bodice has the new modish shoulders that jut out over the sleeves that are set in armholes of a separate guimpe.

The skirt is the slim-line type, so youthfully smart.

Plain carrot-red crepe silk with red and white crepe contrasting is effective too.

Style No. 713 is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust.

Size 16 requires 2⅝ yards 39-inch with 1⅞ yards 35-inch for guimpe.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size..........

Name ....

....

Town ....

....

Fertilizer Well Aanalyzed

Practically no brand of fertilizer offered for sale in Canada for the past five years has escaped being analyzed at least twice in each inspection district where it is sold. In this way the Fertilizer Division gives assurance to farmers that the proper amount of plant food will invariably be found in their purchases of fertilizers.

A Manchester man has made himself a set of teeth from an old billiard ball bought for 2s.

EVEN A PRINCESS' SOCKS SLIP DOWN



This unusual camera snapshot was taken as the charming Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, alighted from her father's car to attend the Royal Tournament at the Olympia. The popular little personage pulls up her socks unabashed by the smiling crowd which witnessed the Royal party's arrival

Many Uses For Ammonia

Following Are Some Helpful Hints For the Housekeeper

Try a solution of ammonia and water for cleaning your carpet. It will revive the colors wonderfully.

When blackleading a grate, moisten the blacklead with ammonia, and you will get a brilliant polish.

Ammonia is good, too, for cleaning windows. Add a little to the water and polish with a leather.

Brass which is tarnished will soon come clean if rubbed over with ammonia and water.

Always put ammonia in the water when washing blankets and woollies; it will prevent shrinkage.

Wash your hot-water bottle regularly with ammonia and water. This will keep the rubber from getting hard.

If you spill some red ink, apply ammonia and water and then wash in milk.

Paint can be removed easily from clothes with a mixture of ammonia and turpentine.

Ammonia is excellent for removing grease, so put a little in the water when you wash your brush and comb.

Should you upset accumulator acid on the carpet, wash immediately with ammonia. This will neutralize the acid.

If you want to make some smelling salts at home, put a few small lumps of rock ammonia in a glass-stoppered bottle and cover with eau de Cologne. Keep well corked.

Definition Of "Land"

People Apt To Misunderstand Meaning Under Assessment Act

In reading the Assessment Act there is apt to be a misunderstanding as to the meaning of the word "land," or "real property" as it is sometimes called. This is due to the fact that the interpretation of the word is overlooked. Section 1 (h) defines "land," "real property," and "real estate" as including:

1. Land covered with water.
2. All trees and underwood growing upon land.
3. All mines, minerals, gas, oil, salt, quarries and fossils in and under land.
4. All buildings, or any part of any building, and all structures, machinery and fixtures erected or placed upon, in, over, under, or affixed to land.
5. All structures and fixtures erected or placed upon, in, over, under, or affixed to any highway, lane, or other public communication or water; but not rolling stock of any railway, tramway, or street railway.

Victorian Order Of Nurses

Miss Elizabeth Smellie Appointed Honor Consultant For Ontario

Miss Elizabeth Smellie, chief superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, has been appointed honorary consultant in public health nursing to the Ontario Department of Health, according to an announcement in the current issue of The Canadian Nurse. This appointment, the first of its kind in Canada, writes the editor of the official organ of the Canadian Nurses' Association, is in itself an official government recognition of the value of nurses as health counsellors and the choice made by Hon. Dr. John Robb could not have been more fitting.

As the result of experimenting, Dr. Herve, a radiologist of France, has just undergone his tenth operation, losing several fingers.

Trade Agreement With France Now In Effect Is Expected To Prove Of Considerable Benefit

Evading Meal Tax Levy

Caterers In British Columbia Reduce Price One Cent

British Columbia's latest tax levy, known as the meal tax, has aroused more comment than any other provincial impost in a generation. Hotelmen, restaurant keepers and representatives of the travelling public have been bitterly protesting against the tax, chiefly on the grounds of inconvenience.

The tax is five per cent on all meals served in public costing fifty cents or over. The immediate result of the tax was the marking down of all fifty-cent lunches and dinners to forty-nine cents so that patrons of eating houses would be able to dodge the tax and the caterers would be spared the inconvenience of making the extra charge and reporting to the government.

After several weeks' tryout, the general opinion is that the meal tax has not justified itself. The attitude of the public from the first has been hostile ,and several formal protests have been made. In many instances, diners have refused to pay the tax, in which event the restaurants have absorbed it.

So far, only one prosecution has been made for non-payment. A diner on one of the Gulf of Georgia ferries refused to pay the tax on his luncheon. He was convicted and fined $5 and costs.

The revenue from the tax is said to be negligible so far. In most restaurants where two or more people are dining together, the waiters make out more than one check for the party, thus evading the tax if the individual's meals did not cost more than 49 cents.

Old Games Still Popular

Parlor Pastimes Of Eighties Prominent In Chicago Toy Show

The fireside games of 1883 still are the parlor—and basement—games of 1933.

Hundreds of displays at the American Toy Fair recently held at Chicago showed that the modern family still plays at ring toss and checkers, anagrams and tiddledy-winks—all popular indoor sports of the early '80s. Manufacturers have added only, perhaps, a little more chance-taking to the games.

Construction of gaming rooms in cellars has led to a revival of popgun and bee-bee gun games for adult players, exhibitors pointed out.

Jig-saw puzzles still hold sway and their makers claim the hundreds of new designs in the brain teasers will keep fans fitting pieces together for the next decade.

A 1933 boom in roller skates for adults prompted a variety of new models in that division, exhibitors claiming greater speed and balance.

The Modern Turkey

All Reforms Carried Out Are Credit To Mustapha Kemal

Charles Graves, in the Passing Show, London, says: Mustapha Kemal, a small handsome man of fifty-three, is the Mussolini of Turkey, but he is an Albanian by birth and looks and is a Westerner. It was he who ordered the fez to go. It has gone. Only the mullahs wear them now. It was he who encouraged the growth of football in Turkey. Today Turkey is second in the Balkan League, though Bulgaria always knocks its head off. In Constantinople you can meet the man who introduced Soccer into the country. He is a handsome old Turk who brought over a Yorkshire soccer professional. At first the Turks thought it rather an inferior kind of street fight carried out in the open. Today the Fenerbaghtche F.C. has twenty-seven thousand members. As in war, so in peace, the Turkish backs, goalies, and halfbacks are better than their forward line.

Isle Of Man

Finishes Financial Year With Surplus and Reduces Taxation

The long suffering British taxpayer has turned his eyes of longing on the Isle of Man. For that little gem of the Irish Sea not only finished its financial year with a surplus but set an example to the world by cutting income tax rates. Financial reports for the year showed a surplus of 5,000 pounds sterling, more than anticipated.

Income tax returns alone amounted to 2,000 pounds over the estimate. The income tax rate, instead of ranging from one shilling to three and a sixpence on the pound, has dropped to 10 pence and will be two shillings and 11 pence on the highest incomes. The British standard rate of income tax is five shillings on the pound.

Borrowed Tools

"I say, old man," he said, "I understand that you have Jones's rake?" The neighbor nodded.

"Good," said the first. "If you'll let me borrow that occasionally, I'll let you use his roller whenever you may be wanting it."

The Canada-France trade treaty, signed by both countries on May 12, and approved by the Canadian parliament on May 23, has been proclaimed effective. Unless renewed by tacit consent of the signatory countries, the treaty expires May 12, 1934.

Since the old trade agreement expired a year ago the two countries have been applying their respective general tariffs to each other's products and the result has been that Canadian domestic exports to France, largely on that account, dropped from $17,954,000 during the fiscal year 1931-32 to $12,730,000, during 1932-33, or over 29 per cent., while imports from France declined from $13,570,000 to $7,713,000, or over 40 per cent.

"That illustrates the value of agreements in promoting trade," said Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in the course of a statement explanatory of the new trade agreement. "We expect that under the convention, which now goes into force, our commerce with France will soon grow to its former dimensions."

The lowest effective tariff is granted on canned salmon. The provision in the agreement is that so long as the bill to modify present rates has not been put in force, canned salmon shall be accorded a reduction of 72 per cent. from the general tariff of 300 francs per 100 kilograms—that is to say, a rate of 84 francs per 100 kilograms, or about 1½ cents per pound. The application of that rate is limited up to September 25 to a quota of 25,000 metric quintals, or 2,750 tons, after which a new quota is to be established by agreement, observed Mr. Stevens.

French imports of Canadian canned salmon dropped from $316,222 in 1931-32 to $78,308 in 1932-33, so that a much improved effort in the near future is anticipated.

Flax From Pedigree Seed

King George Tried Experiment On His Sandringham Estate

Linen made from flax grown on the royal estates at Sandringham is to be placed upon the market. W. H. Gibson, director of the Linen Industry Research Association, told the Royal Society of Arts that the association has long wanted to find a district where pedigree strains of flax to give high yields of fibre could be propagated to the best advantage.

Until 1931 no really satisfactory locality or organization for this purpose has been found. In that year the King visited an exhibition staged at South Kensington, and on the suggestion that Norfolk might prove to be a suitable county for raising pedigree flax seed, he welcomed the idea of making an experiment in flax growing with pedigree seed on his Sandringham estate.

This was the first Sandringham experiment, and while it was most successful, more successful than the association anticipated the second Sandingham experiment of 120 acres, 40 times as large as the first is now being entered upon with the determination, if the season is favorable, to do much better.

U.S. Grain Crop Is Poor

Believe Production Will Fall Short Of Domestic Needs

United States Government crop reports charging the severe damage production by bad weather conditions to wheat, indicated American production of the grain will fall short of domestic needs for the first time this century.

On the basis of its reports, total production of 603,000,000 bushels is estimated, while the United States uses from 620,000,000 bushels upwards each year without considering exports or shipments to territories and insular possessions, long an important factor.

The crop reporting board, noting severe damage done since June 1, due to abnormally hot and dry weather, estimated production of winter wheat at 341,000,000 bushels, well below average annual production. The board also reported spring wheat crop as "below normal."

May Mean Anything

An arm protruding from the side of a machine ahead apparently can signify any one of the following things: The motorist is (1) knocking ashes off his cigar. (2) going to turn to the left, (3) warning a small boy to shut up, (4) going to turn to the right, (5) pointing to the scenery, (6) going to back up, (7)) feeling for rain, (8) telling the wife he is sure the front door is locked, (9)) hailing a friend in a passing car,)10) going to stop.

Little Man (at theatre): "I'm afraid you are in the wrong seat, old man."

Pugilist: "You don't need to be afraid. That is, not unless you're thinking of making me move?"

Spain's new agrarian law will cost the government nearly $10,000,000 next year.



Merchandise Over Northern Route

More Than One Thousand Tons Of Freight Arriving Via Churchill

More than 1,000 tons of import merchandise from British and continental ports will reach Churchill on August 14 when the Dalgleish S.S. Pennyworth docks at the Hudson Bay port as the first steamship arrival of the season.

The goods, a wide assortment of merchandise, will be billed to Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Regina and other Saskatchewan and Alberta points. Last year the steamer brought 440 tons of merchandise, the increase this year demonstrating the wider acceptance of the route by commercial firms.

News of the "Pennyworth's" cargo was given out by George H. Smith, freight traffic representative of the Hudson Bay route. The traffic representative announced that the Saskatchewan Government was continuing vigorously in negotiations with Lloyd's and other underwriters to extend the period of hull insurance so as to permit trans-Atlantic ships to arrive in Churchill one month earlier, about July 14, and also to permit sailings from Churchill to and including October 31. The latest sailing last year was that of the S.S. Juventus which left the Bay port on October 10. It was on that ship that Miss Cora Hind made her voyage to Bristol, England, as the first woman passenger over the northern seaway.

Conference May Bring Results

Canadian Grain May Again Be Shipped Through U.S. Ports

Revival of shipment of Canadian grain through ports of the United States to points within the United Kingdom is expected to result from conferences held recently by representatives of American exports and customs officials of the British Government, the port of New York authority announced.

It was said a misunderstanding as to the method of billing the grain shipments to conform to the Ottawa Trade Agreement act has been terminated through conversations in London between R. M. Morgan, president of the North American Export Grain Association, Inc., Walter P. Hedden, chief of the Bureau of Commerce of the port of New York authority, and British officials.

With export shipments of Canadian grain at New York reduced 44.9 per cent. between January 1 and May 6, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, the situation should be cleared up through the issuance of instructions to exporters as to methods of billing which have been specified by the British officials, it was said.

Wheat shipments from New York sent to England during the spring on trial tests were rejected as failing to meet the requirements of the Preference Act.

Sheep For Card Prizes

Because of low prices for livestock in the Irish Free State sheep are being offered as prizes for card games instead of turkeys or geese. One Cappoquin man put up a fat sheep for a "45" drive for which 66 players contributed 25 cents each. The winner thus got the sheep for 25 cents, and the owner realized the good price of $16.50 for his animal.

World's Largest Stop Watch

Singapore Turf Club, in Singapore, Straits Settlement, will have the largest stop watch in the world to time its races. The starting gate sets the watch running, and the first horse past the post intercepts a beam of light which stops the watch and records the time.

"My life is like the alphabet," complained the bored stenographer, "just one letter after another."



Make Friends With Birds

Winged Friends Soon Become Quite Tame Under Kind Treatment

Here and there in Canada an individual has made friends with the birds and those who are privileged to see the little feathered folk come fearlessly to get food from the human hand, express amazement. Yet it should not be a matter for wonder. Were everyone to protect the birds and feed them during those times when they find it difficult to get the necessary supplies unaided, it would not be long before many birds would be as "tame" as are pigeons and chickens. There is much that Canadians may learn from the attitude of some other countries. Take, for instance, the treatment of birds in Austria. A correspondent writing recently from Gratz, next to Vienna, the largest city in that country, tells in the London Observer of some of his experiences recently. He says:

In the large park there, in public thoroughfare as crowded as any in the London parks, one need only hold out one's hand with some food in it to find, almost immediately, a bird sitting in it, feeding happily, while a flock of others surround one's feet waiting their turn.

In the course of a few minutes one afternoon, when hunger and fearlessness may have been enhanced by cold, I had in my hand, successively, numbers of chaffinches, great tits, blackbirds, one marsh tit, and a tomtit. Sometimes there were more than one at a time, but usually the bird which was feeding forbade the approach of others.

This was specially true of the chaffinches, who were more bellicose and aggressive even than the great tits. Two cock chaffinches had a stand-up fight on the palm of my hand, going for each other hammer-and-tongs, until a knockout blow from one of them sent the other out of the ring, and the victor fell after him.

The real significance of the tameness of the birds in Gratz, is that it is due, not to the gentleness of a few individauls, but to the interest and enthusiasm of almost the whole population. Wherever one goes in Austria, one sees bird tables in the gardens of the farms and on the window-ledges of gardenless houses in the towns. The Observer's correspondent was struck with the fact that in all the large parks there were automatic vending machines, not for candy or gum, but for seeds and broken nuts to feed the birds.

Incidentally, the experience of the writer with sparrows was rather interesting as proving, perhaps, that long acquaintance with man has made them rather contemptuous of him. "The only birds whom I could not induce to sit in my hand were the sparrows," he reported. "They sat stodgily with others at my feet, greedily picking up what was occasionally spilled by other birds. They seemed to have no fear, but nothing would persuade them to fly up to my hand."

The Austrian bird-table is a standardized article: a little, wooden structure like a miniature barn with open sides, erected usually on a single pole, or fixed to the branch of a tree, or to a window. Food is spread over the open base of the box, which is sheltered from rain by a sloping roof.—Edmonton Journal.

For Industrial Recovery

President Roosevelt Aims To Provide Jobs For Idle Men

The industrial recovery bill upon which action by the United States congress was recently completed is intended to provide jobs for thousands of idle men who inject new life into sluggish industry. These are the main features of the measure:

Gives President Roosevelt and his administrators wide power to promote self-regulation of industry under federal supervision as a means of curtailing over-production, improving wages, shortening hours and thus increasing prices and employment:

Authorizes a $3,300,000,000 bond issue to finance construction of federal, state, local and public-benefitting private projects to create new employment:

Invests the president with authority to work out codes of fair competition to be accepted by industry voluntarily, with additional power for Mr. Roosevelt to compel adoption of the codes and subject violators to a $500 fine:

Provides the president with power to license an industry so as to force unwilling minorities into line:

The bond issue will requre $220,000,000 annually for financing. To meet this cost new corporation taxes are provided. Also all special excise taxes voted by the last congress are extended one year.

Transforms Heat Into Sound

A gadget by-product of research laboratories transforms heat directly into sound. Results are surprising. The warmth of a hand held near the device makes it emit a low growl, lighting a match a few feet away draws a snarl for an answer. The invention can be adjusted so that it is sensitive to a burning match 40 to 50 feet away.

London has more than 50,000 dogs.

Ships Of the Future

Much Of the Space Now Wasted Will Be Utilized

The following article is by Charles W. Stokes, Marketing's British correspondent.

Designers of every form of commodity, restless and imaginative, are changing the shape of everything. Even the steamship, which is by no means an unhandsome spectacle, seems destined to meet this fate. I was privileged recently to see a design by a distinguished naval architect for a ship which may be built at a much earlier date than some of us would imagine.

This ship will have no funnels, and only one mast, the latter resembling a motion-picture camera tripod. The smoke and the gasses from the engines will be conveyed through pipes inside the ship to the stern, and there—after passing through a chamber which washes them so that they do not foul the water—discharged into the ocean.

The reason for this proposed revolutionary departure is not to attain gigantic size, for the design suits any ship—nor yet speed. Nor is it a spasm of "stream-lining at any cost," irrespective of value received. It is purely functional innovation Funnels are getting more and more unnecessary as oil becomes more and more the chief fuel—many of those you see on modern ships are dummies, put there in deference to the convention that the more funnels a ship has the better it is. If they could be eliminated altogether, the enormous amount of space which they waste can be put to a more useful purpose. The whole of the boat deck, for example, which is now badly cut up by funnels, could be converted into promenade space, and the present promenade space which is on the same deck as the lounges could be cut down, and the entire internal economy of the ship revised so that more revenue-producing space, in the form of staterooms, could be created.

"Old China" Still Exists

Lintsing Is Still Very Primitive Declares Lady Missionary

Such a thing as "Old China" still exists and natives live in primitive poverty, it was charged by Mrs. L. E. Murphy, of Tabor, Iowa, under the American Board of Commissions for Foreign Missions. She said girls in Lintsing, North China, still have their tiny feet bound and many wear pigtails.

In this primitive spot, natives live in a small cot of sun dried bricks, a dirt floor, paper windows, with a brick bed called "kang" heated by a cooking fire, a sorghum stock mattress—or none at all—wooden horses for chairs and a little tin stove to take the edge off the frosty air.

All the cooking is done on the little stove, which holds about two quarts of coal at a time. Usually it is a common round iron kettle built into a brick platform. On it is cooked the thin, unsalted gruel of millet or rice, steamed bread and boiled sweet potatoes, curd or cabbage. There the Chinese do not use milk or eggs but have plenty of peanuts.

The work Mrs. Murphy does is new in rural missionary work. It is a case of school moving to the village. She and her Chinese associates live for three or more months with the people, teaching them the simple Christian living by instructing the mothers in hygiene; the men in simple agricultural methods and co-operative buying; the young girls in knitting, and children in songs and play.

Fulfilled Strange Vow

Man Kept Self-Imposed Silence For Eleven Years

Mahatma Gandhi has nothing on Melvin Train of Wilmington, Delaware, when it comes to keeping silence. Train recently fulfilled a strange vow of self-imposed silence after 11 years, and friends were startled to hear his voice for the first time.

A garage employee, formerly engaged in business in Boston, the silent man had induced friends and relatives to invest their money in the enterprise. Then in 1922, Train said, his partner absconded with the firm's assets, leaving him to face the music. In less than six months, the missing partner committed suicide in New York after his funds had been dissipated.

Train made a vow then he would never speak a word until he had reimbursed all who had lost in the deal.

Recently, he returned from mailing the last cheque in payment for the debt which had stilled his tongue for so many years, and friends were amazed to hear the sound of his voice. Then he told the story.

"After the first year or so, it wasn't hard," he said later. "I just kept quiet and worked hard.

"Most folks talk entirely too much, anyway."

Tourist traffic in Chile during the past season was the heaviest in years.

Woman's dilemma; nowhere to go, no wear to go in.—Ottawa Journal.

An American firm proposes to build metal houses in Britain.



Electrical Tracks

Scientists Able To Detect Many Ailments By New Method

Scientists have gone the old frontiersman one better. They are literally "tracking down" many human ailments by invisible electrical "foot tracks" across a metal floor.

The "electric tracks" can aid in the treatment of infantile paralysis, rheumatism, fractures involving the feet or legs, and various kinds of foot ailments. They were demonstrated before the American Medical Association.

They also can be "lie detectors" for unmasking cases of faked lameness. The device was shown by Dr. R. Plato Schwartz, University of Rochester, N.Y., medical school.

The "electrical tracks" are made by an "electrobasograph" which records automatically just how a person's feet move and distribute weight on a floor.

When a person's gait is to be tested, electrical contact points are attached to his shoes. As the patient walks along an aluminum-covered board, a circuit is produced. Lights flash on diagrams of the soles of two feet on a screen, showing the physician just how the patient's soles are contacting the floor.

Tests of gaits of women wearing heels 3⅛ inches high showed only the heel and great toe touched the ground, an abnormal gait, with the middle of the foot wobbling without support.

Pastor Had Novel Scheme

Idea To Remove Deficit From Church Worked Fine

The Rev. Leland H. Danforth, pastor of the little Kenilworth Church in Chicago, near which Eugene Field is buried, has found a novel way to bring his church out of the depression.

Danforth is selling bricks (not gold ones), but just common, ordinary house bricks for $5 each.

The catch is that members of the congregation must buy 400 of the bricks for $5 each before they can enter their church by the front door.

When congregation members arrived at the historic Church of the Holy Comforter they were surprised to find the front door walled up solidly with bricks. They entered through a side door.

Danforth explained the system in his sermon. He said the church was facing a deficit and that the only way to remove the bricks from the front door was to buy them.

The sale of $5 bricks started immediately after the service ended. It continued briskly and the door was almost half unsealed by nightfall.

Scheme To Moor Dirigibles

Electric Magnets Would Ensure Easy Landing Says Inventor

A scheme whereby dirigibles might be moored by large electric magnets to 200-foot-square plates has been patented by Fredercik G. Raeth, president of the Canadian School of Electricity at Montreal.

Explaining his invention, Mr. Raeth states: "One great advantage of my idea is the fact that the airships may land on any one of the commercial airports, which may easily be equipped with large steel plates for mooring the airships. The magnets would be lowered from the airships on the end of cables to make contact with the mooring plates."

G. W. Lewis, director of aeronautical research in Washington, with whom Mr. Raeth has been in touch, has the idea under consideration.

Raeth wrote of his device to Admiral William A. Moffet, chief of the United States navy bureau of aeronautics, only a day or so before his death in the disaster which befell the U.S. dirigible Akron.

These Tools Are Old

Tools with which Herr Homo Heidelbergensis carved his way through lif some 650,000 years ago have been discovered near Mainz, Germany, by Professor G. Schmidtzen. They include two daggers, one shaped from a hind leg of a wild horse and the other from an elephant's shinbone.

Rhododendron trees 20 feet tall have been found in the Himalayas.

QUIVERING NERVES

Yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

When you are just on edge . . . when you can't stand the children's noise . . . when everything is a burden . . . when you are irritable and blue . . . try this medicine. 98 out of 100 women report benefit.

It will give you just the extra energy you need. Life will seem worth living again.

Buys Edison's Home

Henry Ford Moving House From Ontario To Michigan

The childhood home of the world-famous inventor, Thomas Alva Edison, at the village of Vienna, near St. Thomas, Ont., has been purchased by Henry Ford and will be removed and re-erected in the Ford historical settlement at Dearborn, Mich., it was reported. Mr. Ford, a friend of the inventor, inspected the property. The house in which the late Mr. Edison spent his boyhood summers was built by his grandfather, Capt. Samuel Edison.

While in Vienna, Mr. Henry Ford and party had supper at the Vienna Hotel, part of which is said to be one hundred years old. The outside walls of this part are made of one-inch lumber, six inches wide, piled one upon the other.

Many stories are told by old residents of times in the old hotel in lumbering days and open bars, when liquor flowed freely and arguments were often settled by a fight, one of which, it is said, ended in the death of a man.

The hotel is now owned and operated by W. C. McDonald, who, while working in the ground around the house, has dug up a number of interesting old coins.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

MOCHA JUNKET WITH WHIPPED CREAM CHERRIES

2 tablespoons powder for chocolate junket.
2 tablespoons powder for coffee junket.
1 pint milk.
½ cup whipping cream.
1 egg white.
1 tablespoon powdered sugar.
Maraschino cherries.

Mix the two kinds of powder for junket and prepare junket according to directions on package. Chill in refrigerator. Just before serving, whip ½ cup of cream with 2 tablespoons cherry juice. Beat the white of one egg until stiff, adding 1 tablespoon of sugar gradually. Fold this into the cream with the cherries cut in small pieces. Serve on top of junket.

DROP CAKES
(Makes 5 Dozen)

¾ cup shortening.
1½ cups brown sugar.
2 eggs.
1½ cups quick cooking oatmeal.
½ cup coconut.
6 tablespoons orange juice.
Grated rind of 1 orange.
1½ cups flour.
2 teaspoons baking powder.
½ teaspoon each of soda, cloves and salt.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
½ cup sweet milk.

Cream shortening and sugar. Add well beaten eggs. Add oatmeal, coconut, orange juice and rind. Sift dry ingredients. Add with milk. Drop from teaspoon to well greased cookie sheet. Bake in a more than moderate oven (380 degrees to 400 degrees Fahrenheit). Nuts or candied orange peel may be substituted for coconut if desired.

Medical Care For Indigent

Moose Jaw Doctors To Be Paid $200 Per Month

The Medical Association of Moose Jaw will take care of the unemployed and indigent sick and will be paid by the city at the rate of $200 per month.

This was agreed to at a meeting of city council and an agreement with the doctors will be drawn up later and signed by all of the doctors in the city.

The agreement will operate from month to month and will be subject to reconsideration at the end of each month. The money will be distributed equally among all members of the Medical Association.

Palestine's Early Farmers

Cut Grain With Sharpened Flints Fitted To Stick

Palestine had its busy farmers 20,000 years ago, Drs. George Grant McCurdy of Yale University makes this declaration to the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. This carries the farming man twice as far back as did the Neolithic man. Dr. Grant exhibits skeletons of these long-headed, stooping Palestinian planters. The university's expedition brings back the most primitive sickles ever seen—First farmers cut their grain with sharpened flints fitted to a crooked stick.—Christian Science Monitor.

First Crop Forecast

First forecast of the Canadian 1933 wheat crop, made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, suggests a crop of 455,000,000 bushels for all Canada, the largest crop since the bumper yield of 566,726,000 bushels in 1928, and nearly 30,000,000 bushels greater than in 1932.

A large flour mill is to be built on two acres of land, formerly mud, reclaimed in a docks extension project at Southampton, England.

Egypt's winter tourist season was the best in years.

Builds Homes For Pastime

Chinese Merchant Is Finishing Tenth Palatial House

Across the picturesque island of Hongkong, eleven and a half miles from the City of Victoria, a gray stone mansion is nearing completion. It is a magnificent structure built on the sloping side of a bluff towering above the placid waters of Repulse Bay.

It will be completed soon and Eu Yan Sang drug merchants money commissioner and tin and rubber magnate, will move in to rest his frayed nerves and aged bones.

For a long time now Eu (pronounced Yu) has been building homes, moving into them, living for a while and then moving back to one of his earlier abodes as his fancy dictates.

Building homes is his hobby, and he can indulge in it to his heart's content, for they say he is the richest man from Hongkong to Singapore. Some say his fortune runs above $100,000,000 (gold). One of his secretaries in Hongkong said it was impossible to calculate Eu's wealth because of his vast and scattered interests. In Singapore he is reckoned a multi-millionaire in Straits Settlements dollars. The par value of a Straits dollar was about 57 cents American money.

Anyway, he is one of the richest men in the Far East and he has more palaces than a king. His Repulse Bay home across the Island of Hongkong is the tenth mansion he has built. His secretary estimated its cost when completed at around $500,000 (Hongkong dollars.)

Eu is fifty-seven years old. He has a wife and twenty-four children, ranging in age from three to past thirty.

His eldest son was educated at Cambridge and married a British woman who has borne two children. The son's name is K. S. Eu and it is he who directs his father's vast interests. The father has worked long and hard and the doctors have forbidden him to engage in business any more.

Eu was born near Canton and migrated to Singapore, where he laid the foundation of his vast fortune.

His first money was made by dealing in drugs. He later opened a money exchange in connection with each of his drug-store branches. The money exchange operates similar to the United States Postoffice money order department.

In Singapore and the Malay Peninsular Eu bought up land and tin mines were found on his property. This stroke brought more gold pouring in.

Whereas his name is Eu Yan Sang in Hongkong and Canton it is Eu Tong Sen, in Singapore and the Malay States the translation differing in the two localities.

His servants number into the hundreds. In Hongkong he has three homes and nearly fifty servants. He has dozens of motorcars. He has a fleet of yachts.

He has travelled extensively. He dresses in European styles and his tastes are mostly European. He imports most of the furnishings for his home from the Continent.

Under Bolshevik Rule

Russian Peasants Without Bread and Food Shortage Is Acute

Malcolm Muggeridge, writing in the Fortnightly Review, says, the struggle for bread in Russia has now reached an acute stage. All other questions are superfluous. It is war between the Government and the peasants, and this year's spring sowing will be a—perhaps the—decisive battle. After fifteen years of Bolshevik rule, large areas, some the most fertile, notably the North Caucasus, the Ukraine, and the Volga districts, are quite without bread; the population is, in the most literal sense, starving; even in the large towns the food-shortage is acute, and every day grows more acute. More serious, the soil itself is impoverised, choked with weeds; at least 70 per cent. of livestock and horses have been killed to eat or have died of starvation.

Hides From New Zealand

First fruits of a co-operative effort between the Canadian government, the New Zealand government, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Montreal New Zealand trade commission arrived in the form of a huge shipment of New Zealand hides.

A Good Fish Story

William H. Brunskill, who has just returned from Australia and the South Seas collecting fish for the aquarium, brought back: fish with noses; fish with orange tails that open and close; fish with two bodies and one head and fish that change their colors at will.

Ensures Freshness

A trawler is operated in the southern waters of France on which fish are frozen alive after being caught. The fish are then kept at a uniform temperature of over 20 degrees below zero, so that they can be transported without losing their freshness.

Ten thousand skiffs and 1,000 motor boats are for hire on the River Thames, in England.

Cuena, Spain, recently had its first divorce case, a man of eighty suing his wife of seventy-nine.



Little Helps For This Week

"Let us not therefore judge one another any more; but judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling rather or any occasion to fall, in his brother's way."—Romans 14:13.

My mind was ruffled with small cares today,
And I said pettish words, and did not keep
Long-suffering patience well, and now how deep
My trouble for this sin; in vain I weep
For foolish words I never can unsay.
—H. S. Sutton.

A vexation arises, and our expressions of impatience hinder others from taking it patiently. We say an unkind thing and another is hindered in learning the holy lesson of charity that thinketh no evil. How sadly too we may hinder without word or act. For wrong feeling is more infectious than wrong doing, especially the various phases of ill-temper, gloominess, touchiness, discontent or irritability, do we not know how catching these are?—F. R. Havergal.

Preserving Old Names

Historical Associations Lightly Regarded By Modern World

Without the veneration for the old names of streets, cities and counties, some of the members of the House of Commons sought to change the names of the electoral ridings during the debates of the gerrying committee. In Nova Scotia three counties were to be called "Evangeline," a name made famous by the poet Longfellow. At one time there was in Victoria, British Columbia, a street called "Bird Cage Walk," perhaps the most charming thoroughfare in the Capital. Along came the roughneck brigade and transformed it into Government Street. We may date our lineage back to Adam, but there are many who would show a descent rather than an ascent in culture. Preservation of old names is akin to some regard for the historical and the memorial.—Sherbrooke Record.

Studying Rabies Treatment

Old Method Being Investigated By Mexican Department Of Health

An ancient method of treating rabies, said to have been handed down from father to son for many generations, will be studied by the Mexican Department of Health.

Francisco Vega, Sari Indian "medicine man" of San Blas, state of Sinaloa, has been invited to Mexico City to demonstrate the rabies cure for which his family has been famous throughout north-eastern Mexico. The Sari Indian treatment for the dread disease consists of vegetable preparation, and the medical profession believes it may offer possibilities of eliminating the costly and lengthy treatment of serum injections.

One Big Advantage

The one crop farmer, who buys all his food at the village grocery and turns his farm into a kind of factory for the production of one staple commodity, is specially vulnerable to any depression. The farmer who raises his own food is at least sure that he will never go hungry. And that, in times like those through which we have been passing, is an assurance worth having.

Paris Needs Super Cats

To cope with the plague of rats which has been causing great damage in Paris, the municipal council has just voted to establish a farm for breeding and training cats of special strength and cleverness. City officials fear that ordinary cats would be killed by the rodents.

A man never knows what he can do until he tries—then he's very often sorry that he found out.

THAT DEPRESSED FEELING IS LARGELY LIVER

Wake up your Liver Bile —Without Calomel

You are "feeling punk" simply because your liver isn't pouring its daily two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels. Digestion and elimination are both hampered, and your entire system is being poisoned.

What you need is a liver stimulant. Something that goes farther than salts, mineral water, oil, laxative candy or chewing gum or roughage which only move the bowels—ignoring the real cause of trouble, your liver.

Take Carter's Little Liver Pills. Purely vegetable. No harsh calomel (mercury). Safe. Sure. Ask for them by name. Refuse substitutes. 25c. at all druggists. 53

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Letterheads
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Opportune Flour Mills
DELIA, ALTA.

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town. Why pay more? Buy from us and you support home industry.

Custom Milling
BRAN and SHORTS For Sale

McKAY & GATES
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W. C. King
AUCTIONEER and VALUER
Delia, Alberta.
Dates and Terms can be arranged with Wm. Gibson, Phone 28, Delia.

WANTED, NEW SUBSCRIBERS to THE DELIA TIMES. Subscription price is $1.50 per year, in advance; to Great Britain and the United States, $2.00.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. W. H. McDANNOLD, B.A., Pastor
Manse: 3rd Ave. Phone 47

Sunday School	.. ..	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	..	7.30 p.m.
Mecheche	.. ..	2.15 p.m.
Verdant Valley	.. ..	12.15 p.m.

SUBJECTS:
July 9th—"The Orange Order will attend at 3 p.m."
(No Evening Service.)
July 16th—"Shining Armour."

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Sunday School .. 11 a.m.
Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Prayer Meeting (Wednesday), .. 4 p.m.
Young Peoples' Meeting (Wednesday), at 8 p.m.
Occasional preaching services will be announced.

THE WHEAT MARKET

Heavy trading in wheat last week, with strong bullish tendencies, resulted in a net gain of 5⅛ cents on the Winnipeg market.

Not for the past three years have wheat prices been so high as they were on Tuesday, the 27th ult., when prices rose five cents after consistent gains made the previous few days of trading. Within ten minutes before closing the price shot six cents Tuesday afternoon. There was a reaction Wednesday morning, the 28th, when the opening price was three cents lower, with a further fall of two cents during the morning.

December wheat reached 85 cents on the Winnipeg exchange Tuesday morning the 27th ult., a point it had not seen since October, 1930. Reports of rain caused the market to slip Wednesday, and by the following morning wheat had dropped seven cents.

Local Grain Prices.

TUESDAY, July 4, 1933.

Wheat—	
No. 1 Northern	.59½
No. 2 Northern	.57
No. 3 Northern	.53
No. 4	.49½
No. 5	.44½
No. 6	.43
Feed	.41½
Oats—	
2 CW	.24
3 CW	.21½
Ex. 1 feed	.21½
1 feed	.20½
2 feed	.19
Barley—	
No. 3	.29½
No. 4	.27
No. 5	.25
Rye—	
2 CW	.49
3 CW	.46
4 CW	.44

NEW POOL PRICES
Became effective Sept. 1st, 1932

No. 1 Wheat	.17
No. 2 "	.14
No. 3 "	.09
No. 4 "	.05

LAND FOR SALE

FOR SALE, Eight hundred acres mountain range, including two meadows; plenty of Gov't. range; one-half mile off new inter-provincial highway. $2.50 per acre, $500 cash.
C. E. BECK.
25 27p Penticton, B.C.

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
Jos. McKibbon, . . Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.
Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, 25c. each subsequent insertion, prepaid; if charged 25c extra will be added.
Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.
Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.
Changes of advertisement must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1933

CONSOLIDATING TAX ARREARS

For the purpose of encouraging property owners to liquidate any arrears of taxes, and also to give better opportunity to those whose lands may have passed under the tax recovery act, to regain title or at least protect their property from sale, the provisions of the new tax consolidation act, passed at last session of the legislature, have now been brought into effect, and may be taken advantage of. The act provides for arrears of taxes of more than a year's standing, as at the beginning of 1933, to be consolidated, and payments made in six annual instalments, each to be paid not later than December 15 in each year. The first instalment is to be ten per cent. of the consolidated arrears, the second instalment ten per cent, the third 15 per cent., the fourth 20 per cent., the fifth 20 per cent., the sixth 25 per cent. Those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the act must apply in writing to the municipality before October 1. Owners of land whose taxes were consolidated under the act of 1931 and 1932, may come under the new agreement by making application up to October 15. The instalments collected under the new system will be pro-rated among the various taxing authorities involved. The new act provides also for certain discounts on the payments of the instalments of arrears, as follows:—For arrears of six years and more 26 per cent., arrears of five years, 22 per cent., of four years 18 per cent., of three years 14 per cent., and of two years nine per cent These discounts will be computed, not on the total amount of the consolidation, but separately on each class of tax involved. That is, if the portion of the consolidated amount which is due on supplementary revenue is in arrears for six years, then the 26 per cent. discount applies, but if that portion of the total which applies to another class of tax is in arrears for only four years, then it would receive only 18 per cent discount, and so forth. The act also assists those whose property is at present under the tax recovery act, by permitting them also to make an agreement to pay up arrears under the new act, and on completion of all the requirements of the agreement, regain title to their lands. This applies to owners of two acres and more. A special additional discount of four per cent. is allowed those who can pay the entire consolidated sum in one payment, this discount being computed on the net amount of arrears due, after the other discounts have been deducted.

Troubles are like babies, they grow larger by nursing.

Local and District

Delia baseball team won their game at Hanna on Monday evg., 26th ult., by a score of 11-7.

• • •

Tom Rieger left via Morrin on Monday for Edmonton to attend summer school.

• • •

Duncan Reid, of Calgary, was a business visitor in Delia during the latter part of last week.

• • •

V. Neely, of the Kennedy Drug Store, had his brother, from Edmonton visiting him last week.

• • •

Mrs. W. Dmytruk, Andrew and Irene are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. S. Dmytruk, of Hanna, for three weeks.

• • •

Messrs. D. H. Campbell and E. A. Thompson went to Calgary on 26th ult., to take part in a golf tournament.

• • •

Mrs. A. J. Swain of Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs G. Hamilton, and renewing old acquaintances in the Delia district.

• • •

The local branch of the Canadian Legion are holding a basket picnic at Morrin Ferry on Sunday, July 16th. Everybody invited.

• • •

Born, at Drumheller Hospital, on Saturday, June 24th, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Grillrie, of Mecheche, a son.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Sid Crawshaw, and small son, spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Reid in Calgary.

• • •

The brethren of L.O.L., No. 2730, Long Lake, will attended Divine service in Delia United Church, on Sunday next, 9th inst., at 3 p.m.

• • •

Johnnie Lees, of the Bank of Montreal staff at Coutts, spent part of his vacation with his parents in Delia.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brown, of Cranbrook, B.C., were visitors in Delia last week end. Mrs. Brown was formerly Miss Irene Reid.

• • •

Showing next Thursday, July 13th, at Olympia Theatre, "Schmelling and Baer Champion Fight Picture"; also a special feature.

• • •

Mrs. W. R. Dunlop and two children of Port Hamond, B.C., are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dunlop.

• • •

Miss Helen Henderson and Miss Ivie Dunlop, of the General Hospital, Calgary, are spending a three weeks holiday at the latter's home here.

• • •

The local school, after finishing the Departmental exams, closed for the summer holidays on Friday. We understand all the teachers have been re engaged for another term.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Len. Howarth had a family re-union at their residence on Second Ave, July 1st and 2nd. Relatives were present from Youngstown, Stettler, Panoca and Calgary.

• • •

Wm. F. Burke, of Mount Royal College, Calgary, has been spending a two weeks holiday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Burke.

• • •

Clyde Pullar, of the Central Garage, was a visitor to Calgary last week, and brought back a new Chevrolet Sports' Sedan car, purchased by J. M Adams, of the Hand Hills.

• • •

Mr. H. C. McDannold and Miss Mildred McDannold are visiting at the manse for a few days. Miss McDannold is on holiday from nursing school at Royal Alexandria Hospital in Edmonton.

• • •

Miss Beatrice Anderson arrived home on Wednesday, 21st ult., from Edmonton University Hospital, and will spend a month's holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Anderson.

• • •

Crops that had been suffering from lack of moisture were somewhat revived by a drizzling rain that fell throughout the night of June 28th. Early Tuesday morning of this week an electric storm, accompanied by strong winds and a heavy rain, passed over the district At this writing (Wednesday) it is very cloudy and further rain is threatening. According to latest reports crop conditions in Alberta are, in general, satisfactory.

The Opportune Flour Mills wish to announce that they employ no high pressure specialty men, but that they still sell good flour at a reasonable price.—McKay & Gates. Delia.—Advt.

• • •

The Delia Cemetery Committee picnic held at the Fair Grounds on Friday, June 23rd, was well patronized. Over $40 was cleared, after paying expenses. A ball game was held in the evg., which attracted a large crowd.

• • •

Dominion Day, the anniversary of the birthday of our country, passed off very quietly in Delia. Many residents took advantage of the occasion to attend sports and other attractions in nearby towns. Numerous residents from Delia, Craigmyle and Mecheche were noticed taking in the sports at Hanna.

Women's Missionary Society

The regular meeting of W.M S was held in the church on Thursday afternoon, with president Mrs W. J. Barss in the chair. Rev W. H. McDannold led the devotional period. Mrs. G. E Hewson read a paper on Japan, telling in detail of the work along missionary lines that has been accomplished during the past fifty years in Japan—as that was the beginning of Missionary endeavor in that land from the Western world.

A duet by Mrs. Dawson and Mrs. Bradford, accompanied by Mrs Anderson; a solo by Mrs. Burch, accompanied by Mrs. Prime, of Hanna; a duet by Mrs. Conkey and Mrs. Hudgeon, accompanied by Mrs. Anderson, were much enjoyed by those present

The next meeting will be held on August 30th, when the C.G.I.T. will be the guests.

Craigmyle and Hanna were well represented at our last meeting.

Tea was served by Mesdames, Falconer, Selkirk, Thompson, J. Sinclair, Crawshaw, and Miss Falconer.

U. F. W. A.

The U.F.W.A were entertained at the home of Mrs. H. Stevenson last Wednesday afternoon

Mrs. Hewson was in the chair. Mrs. I. Dunfield gave a splendid report of evening session of the U.F.A. Acadia Constituency Convention held at Hanna on June 24th.

It was decided to hold the U.F.W.A. picnic on July 21st at McCully's grove.

Mrs I. Dunfield is convenor of sports, and the Starland U.F.A. Juniors are to assist.

Mrs. W Carter being the supervisor, then took charge of the meeting. Mrs Chas. Hudgeon gave a splendid report of morning and afternoon sessions of the U.F.A. Acadia Constituency Convention. Miss Margaret Carter sang very sweetly, "When She Comes," and was encord. Mrs. J. Carter conducted a contest, which had a very delightful ending.

Mrs. Stevenson was assisted as hostess by Mrs. Smyrl, and Mrs. Mason

Sentinel Hill Items

Exams. in the school were finished on Wednesday, 28th ult. On Thursday Miss King treated the school children and parents to a picnic on the school grounds Races stunts, and ball games marked the sports events. A picnic supper was enjoyed, which had to be partaken of in a drizzle of rain at the time. Miss King is taking a course at the summer school in Edmonton, and will return to take up her duties again in September.

Mrs. Carson had her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Miller of Calgary, as her guests over the June 24th week-end.

We regret to report two quite serious accidents in our neighborhood during the past week. Mr. Irvine Limpert met with a serious injury when he had his heel and foot fractured and lacerated by the tractor. He is in Drumheller Hospital receiving medical treatment, and at latest report is progressing favorably.

Frank DeMott, while riding on the tractor with his father, was jolted to the ground and sustained a fractured arm.

Miss Jean Carter has returned home from Calgary for her vacation. She had been taking her Grade XII studies at Central High School in Calgary.

Our students from Delia High School, Miss Alice Morrison and Mr. Donald MacPherson, are now at the homes of their respective parents for the summer vacation

Miss D. Carter, of the Newport district, has gone to Calgary for her vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. York, of Rowley, have been visiting in the neighborhood for several days.

July 1 was celebrated by our residents in various ways. Many attended the W.I. (Majestic and Farrell Lake) picnic held at Mr Morlock's farm. All report a most enjoyable time.

CRAIGMYLE

Craigmyle, June 27.

Rev. D. A. Prescott, vice president of the Northern Bible College, of Red Deer, Alberta, and Professor W. W. Tink, head of the N.B.C. Music Department, were in Craigmyle Monday evening at the Church of the Nazarene doing deputation work for the college. Rev. Prescott gave an illuminating address upon the college work and needs; and a sermon on the Rich Man and Lazarus. Professor Tink, Stanley Sage, Amil Peterson, and Lauren Seamans rendered an excellent program in music, instrumental and vocal, quartette and solos. The program was appreciated by a nearly filled house, who gave a fine collection in money and pledges.

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The United Church was the scene of a farewell meeting to the pastor, Rev. R. W. Griffith, and to Mrs Griffith, on Sunday evening after the service. Mrs. C. Bell gave the address of appreciation for the work of Rev. Griffith as pastor for the last five years of the Craigmyle United Church; and for the services of Mrs. Griffith in the Women's Missionary Society and other church activities A few evenings before, the choir had had a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs E. A. Cavanaugh, where was expressed great appreciation of Rev. Griffith as choir leader; and for Mrs. Griffith as a member of the choir. A colored enlargement of the W.M.S. was presented to Mrs. Griffith; and a quilt, to be delivered later as it is not quite completed, with all the members' names worked into it was another loving remembrance. A beautiful silver cake tray was a gift that Rev. and Mrs. Griffith will treasure. The records of the local church show that Rev. Griffith has been pastor the longest time of any. They will be missed in Craigmyle society. Rev. W. H. McDannold, of Delia, came over with a car load.

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A Hanna party consisting of Mrs. W. J. McFalls, Mrs. M. Mott, Miss Yvonne Mott, Miss Elsie Kary, and Mr. C. Carter, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wigley on the 20th.

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Baseball—Craigmyle 8, vs. Scapa 15; In a return game Craigmyle won 17 to 6. Craigmyle 11, vs. Delia 16.

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Mrs. Martha McClure, and grandson Ralph Jamison, of Calgary, have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Sargent; as was also Mr. L. Bussard, of Olds, over the week-end.

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The Northern Bible College contingent were Monday night guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Geissinger, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wigley, and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bean.

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Mrs. William Nugent gave a Tea to the O.E.S. on Saturday afternoon at the lovely Nugent home, north of Craigmyle.

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Quite a representation of Craigmyle folks attended the U.F.A. convention at Hanna on Saturday evening.

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Rev. and Mrs. Griffith left by car for their new charge at Jarrow and Kinsella on Tuesday. Mr. McRae moved the household goods by truck.

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Mrs. Norman McRae, and Rita and Roderick, have gone to Vancouver to visit friends and relatives.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Bell motored to Drumheller on Monday evening.

Craigmyle, July 4.

Rev. Chapman, the new pastor of the United Church, moved into the parsonage on Friday. He preached his first sermon as pastor on Sunday evening. A public induction service will be held at the United Church on Thursday evening, when a number of outside pastors will be present.

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The Albert Gaetz children are visiting with grandma in Calgary. while father and mother are enjoying a 10 days Camp Meeting at Veteran.

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Harold Oke was a mid-week visitor to Calgary; and a week-end guest of his parents near Hanna.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wigley, and Margaret, spent the week-end in Hanna, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McFall.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cavanaugh and family, and Mr. Cavanaugh of Hardisty, have gone to Abbottsford, B.C., to visit relatives.

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Mr. and Mrs. Willard Hall, and their son's family, are spending their vacation in Edmonton.

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Mr. and Mrs. Wm Nugent, and Miss Margery, motored this week to Edmonton for a vacation, the guests of relatives.

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Jean Bell and Betty Sitlington, Calgary students, are home again for the holidays. Miss Hester Bell left Monday to attend the Edmonton summer school.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cruickshank, Walter Barry and Jack McDonald, motored to Calgary on Friday evening.

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The funeral of the late Mrs. Rudolph Shandera on Saturday was largely attended.

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The posters of the Church of the Nazarene Camp Meeting at Red Deer July 13 to 23, have arrived, and are awakening the interest of those contemplating going.

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Baseball—Craigmyle 5, vs. Hanna 8; Softball, ditto, a tie.

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About an even ½ inch was last week's rainfall. Temperature 83 on Sunday

Railways Pay Alberta Big Sum

Canada's two transcontinental railways paid the Government of Alberta the sum of $5,423,000 at the first of June as second cash payment on the purchase of the northern railways, formerly owned by the provincial government, but sold to the C.P.R. and C.N.R. for a sum exceeding $26,000,000. The northern roads are operated jointly by the two railways.

An English scientist declares that the tendency to scratch is the most deeply rooted of all human instincts Possibly because most of us have always had to scratch for a living.

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THE HOG MARKET

Britain Ready to Buy from Canada 50,000 per Week

Great Britain has agreed to take 50,000 hogs a week from Canada for the next five years, providing this Dominion can produce the right kind of hogs, Hon. D. G. Mckenzie told delegates to the annual convention of the Western Manitoba board of trade, held recently at Brandon, Man.

HEALTH by [signature] M.D.

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

CHILDREN FIRST

Nowadays, the problem of securing a well-balanced diet has become a matter of particular concern. When there is only enough money available to buy the food which is needed, every cent must be spent to the best advantage.

Children should come first when consideration is being given to the food budget for the family. The child's needs, as regards food, are greater than are those of the adult If the child does not receive a well-balanced diet, he will not develop as he should, and he will be handicapped for the remainder of his life.

It is fortunate that we have information which enables us to plan a well-balanced diet at a minimum of expenditure. It is not a question of spending more to secure such a diet, but rather of buying to the best advantage, which means the inclusion of the essentials in proper proportion.

The money that is available for food should be used approximately as follows:—28% for milk; 20% for fruit and vegetable; 22% for bread and other cereals; 15% for meat and cheese; 9% for butter and other fats; 5% for sugars.

The comparatively large amounts set aside for milk may be noticed This is done because of the nutritive value of milk and its richness in vitamins and minerals Milk cannot be replaced economically or practically by other foods.

Importance is also given to fruits and vegetables. These foods also are rich in vitamins and minerals They supply natural laxative mineral and maintain the proper chemical reaction of the blood.

Milk, fruits and vegetables are classed as protective foods, because they protect the body against the serious upsets and disabilities which arise out of an unbalanced diet. The adult does not suffer as much as does the child from lack of protective foods, but even for the adult, the deficiency of these foods over a period of time gives rise to loss of vitality and energy, and finally to a physical breakdown.

For the protection of the child, milk, fruits and vegetables must be included in his diet. They are in no sense luxuries. They are essentials to proper growth and healthy development, and to the maintenance of health. By planning expenditures, it is possible to provide these foods on a minimum budget and so safeguard health, which is as valuable today as it ever was. The children of today must be provided with sound bodies for their adult years.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

Shorthorn Field Day At Lacombe, July 17

The Dominion Experimental Station at Lacombe is centrally located in the Province. The large grounds provide excellent facilities for the holding of "Field Days" and with a very wide range of experiments under way, covering live stock, poultry, bees, horticulture and field crops, there are always many object lessons to interest and benefit farmers. During the summer a number of field days will be held at the Experimental Station, but one of the most interesting should be the Shorthorn Breedres' Day on Monday, July 17.

This field day will be held under the auspices of the Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and the breeding work with Shorthorns will be specially featured, but an opportunity will be provided to inspect all branches of the experimental work.

The Shorthorn Breeders have been fortunate in being able to arrange for their Field Day at the time of the visit to the Experimental Station of the Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Barton, recently appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada. Mr. Newman, Dominion Cerealist, and Mr. Muir, Dominion Animal Husbandman, will be with the Minister. Mr. Newman is in charge of experimental work with cereals, and Mr. Muir is in charge of experimental wrok with live stock on all of the Dominion Government farms throughout Canada. Both men are authorities on their subjects and will be able to give much valuable information to anyone attending the Field Day.

Come early and inspect the hedges, trees, shrubs and flowers before lunch. Bring your baskets for a picnic lunch. Coffee, cream and sugar will be provided. The programme will commence at 1:30. This will consist of addresses by the Hon. Mr. Weir and a few other prominent men, followed by a parade and inspection of the Clydesdales and Shorthorns at the Station, and a drive around the farm to inspect the field crops. Later, a number of classes of Shorthorns will be judged and fully discussed, and this should be one of the most interesting features of the day.

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